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Report No. 10

Cultural Resources

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Cultural Resource Investigations of
Florence and the Summit Creek
Mining District,
Idaho County

by

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and
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ABSTRACT

The Summit Mining District is located approximately 30 miles south of Grangeville, Idaho and six miles north of the Salmon River. This report presents the results of a cultural resource survey of a portion of the District, Section 13, which includes the town sites of old and new Florence. The survey, conducted by Northwest Archaeological Associates, Inc., was intended to evaluate the potential for proposing a Florence Basin Historical Mining District to the National Register of Historic Places. Intensive archival research was also carried out in conjunction with the survey.

Florence was one of several mining towns which developed in the Clearwater and Salmon River mountains during the early part of the 1860's. Gold was discovered in September 1861 on Miller Creek, a tributary of Slate Creek, luring miners from Oregon, western Washington Territory and California as well as east of the Rockies. On September 6 miners present established the Summit Mining District adopting a set of 14 governing articles. Florence, originally called Millersburg, grew rapidly and became the heart of the District which once boasted a population of 9,000 people. The richest placer deposits quickly played out and miners continuing to sluice in the region were most often Chinese contract laborers re-working tailings and leaner claims. A second, smaller hard-rock quartz mining boom occurred in the 1890's attracting enough people to warrant the platting in 1896 of 'new' Florence less than a half mile south of the original site. Mining continued in the area into the 20th century with occasional spurts of activity associated with new lode strikes and fluctuating precious metal prices. Although both placer and lode mining techniques were used beginning in the 1860's, lode mining is most often associated with the later period. It required skilled labor, machinery, and capital to succeed. Placer mining also became more specialized than gold pan and shovel with hydraulic mining and dredging also used in the area.

The archaeological survey recorded 14 new sites and documented the new Florence townsite which had already received a Smithsonian site number, but had never been surveyed. The fifteen sites include 92 features representing placer and lode mining; single and clustered dugouts and log and milled lumber structures representing utility buildings and residential locations; earthen dams; and abandoned machinery; and a substantial mining related ditch. Limited analysis of associated artifacts suggests the sites represent settlement and mining in the area from at least the 1870's into the 20th century. Analysis also suggests differences in residential settlement patterns between earlier and later populations. Theoretical models of frontier settlement are examined and used to develop expectations for the Summit District and other, similar central Idaho mining towns.

Archival research linked the study area with events that have made significant contribution to the broad patterns of history in Idaho and the Northwest. Archaeological indications are that sites in the area have the potential to yield additional information important to historic studies of settlement in the Northern Rocky Mountains. An historic district in the area may be justified on the basis of these criteria, however, additional evaluation is suggested for sites within Section 13 and of the surrounding area.

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PREFACE

Survey of Section 13, T. 25 N., R. 3 E. was conducted for the Nez Perce National Forest under Contract No. 43-0295-8-2051 by Northwest Archaeological Associates, Inc from August 1 through August 8, 1988. The principal investigator was Christian J. Miss, who directed the project, participated in the survey and produced much of the archaeological portion of the report. Rebecca A. Stevens and Joseph Randolph completed the survey and produced the map of Florence. Stevens also conducted and compiled most of the archival research producing the valuable historic account included in this report. Linda J. Woods served as contracting officer. Jim Heid, Nez Perce National Forest archaeologist was the contracting officer's representative, providing assistance and information from files in the Supervisor's Office in Grangeville. Donna Turnipseed and Al Laber of the Slate Creek District also provided assistance and access to files.

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INTRODUCTION

The Nez Perce National Forest, U.S. Forest Service, contracted with Northwest Archaeological Associates (NWAA) in August, 1988 to conduct an intensive cultural resource survey of Section 13, T. 25 N., R. 3 E. The survey was intended to document historic structures and other sites and material associated with mining in the area. The section includes the town sites of Old Florence (1861-1896) and Florence (1896-1930) as well as extensive evidence of both placer and lode mining carried out from the 1860s to the present. In addition to the archaeological survey the Forest Service required production of a map of the remaining features at Florence.

The purpose of the survey was to provide information to address the potential for nominating a Florence Basin Mining District to the National Register of Historic Places. A nomination form had been prepared for Florence and submitted to the National Register in 1971. Apparently the process was never completed, although details are scanty as to the reasons. Florence was assigned a Smithsonian site number, 10-IH-518, in 1974 as part of an updating of the files to include known sites. No survey of the location was conducted at that time. Neither the site form nor the nomination form clearly distinguishes between the old and new town sites or effectively defines site boundaries.

The Forest Service and NWAA agreed that archival data, in addition to the survey, would enhance assessment of Register potential. As a result, the scope of work was expanded to include preparation of an annotated bibliography of sources relevant to the history of mining and settlement in the area. Research was conducted at the Idaho Historical Library, the Oregon Historical Society, libraries at the University of Idaho, Eastern Washington University, and the University of Washington, and the Spokane County Public Library. Information was collected from articles in 15 regional newspapers and from approximately 100 other sources including academic works, period journals and letters, published histories, and periodicals

This report has been prepared to document the survey and to present information compiled during archival research. It includes three major sections: an area history based on the archival research; a report of the results of the field survey including discussion of regional historical and archaeological investigations and models; and concludes with discussion of research potential and management recommendations. The annotated bibliography and completed site forms are included as appendices.

The Natural Setting

The project area is ca. 30 mi. south of Grangeville, Idaho in the rugged Clearwater Mountains ca. 6 mi. north of the Salmon River (Figure 1). It is an area of low relief and poorly integrated head water drainages high above the main river valley of the Salmon River. Elevations within the section range from approximately 5880 ft., in the eastern half of the section, to 6080 ft., along Miller Creek at the western edge of the section. Streams rise in gentle depressions filled with peat bogs and follow moderate canyons a few hundred feet deep nearer Slate Creek.

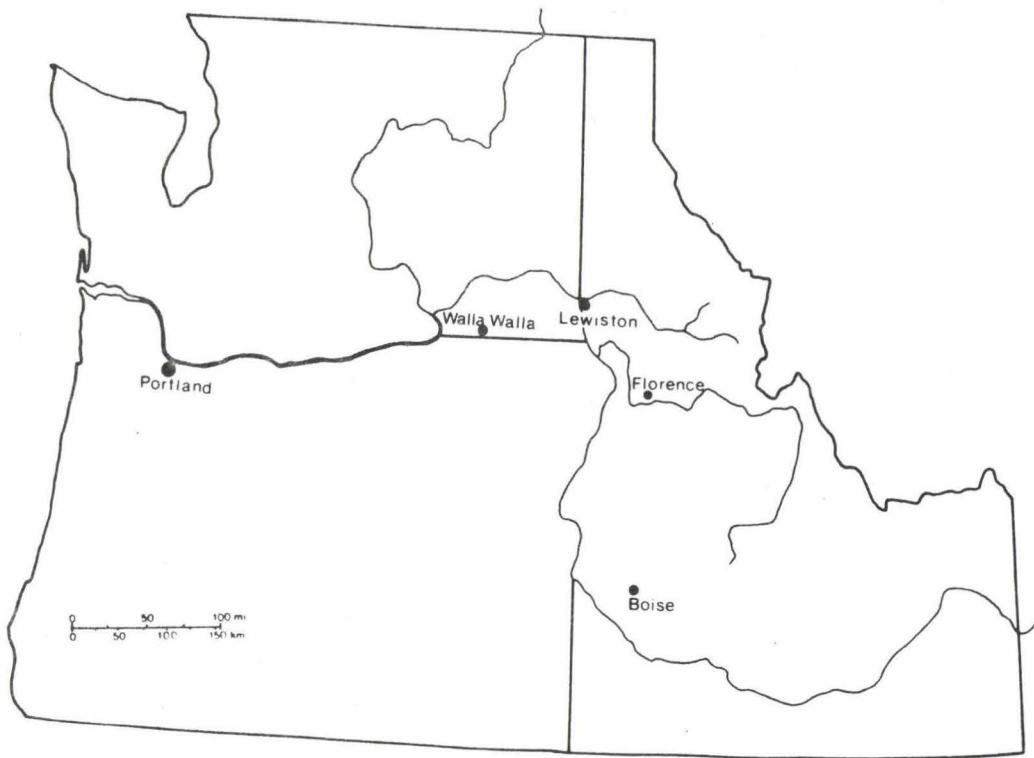


Figure 1. Regional map with towns important to local history

Gulches drain north and west, feeding Miller Creek and Slate Creek, before Slate Creek plunges to the Salmon River. Summit Creek flows with gentle gradient through the peat bogs of Summit Flat draining south and east to the Salmon River via Sand Creek, Meadow Creek, and Wind River (Figure 2).

Climate

The mean annual precipitation in the area ranges from 24–40 in. (Ross and Savage 1967:193). No data on temperature ranges in the Florence area were located, however data collected at Warren, across the Salmon River 25 mi. southeast of Florence, is useful. Warren is situated at an altitude of ca. 5900 ft., in a similar forested, upland setting. Here the mean annual temperature is 36° F and the monthly mean temperatures range from ca. 10°–55° F and the growing season is less than two months long (Ross and Savage 1967:205).

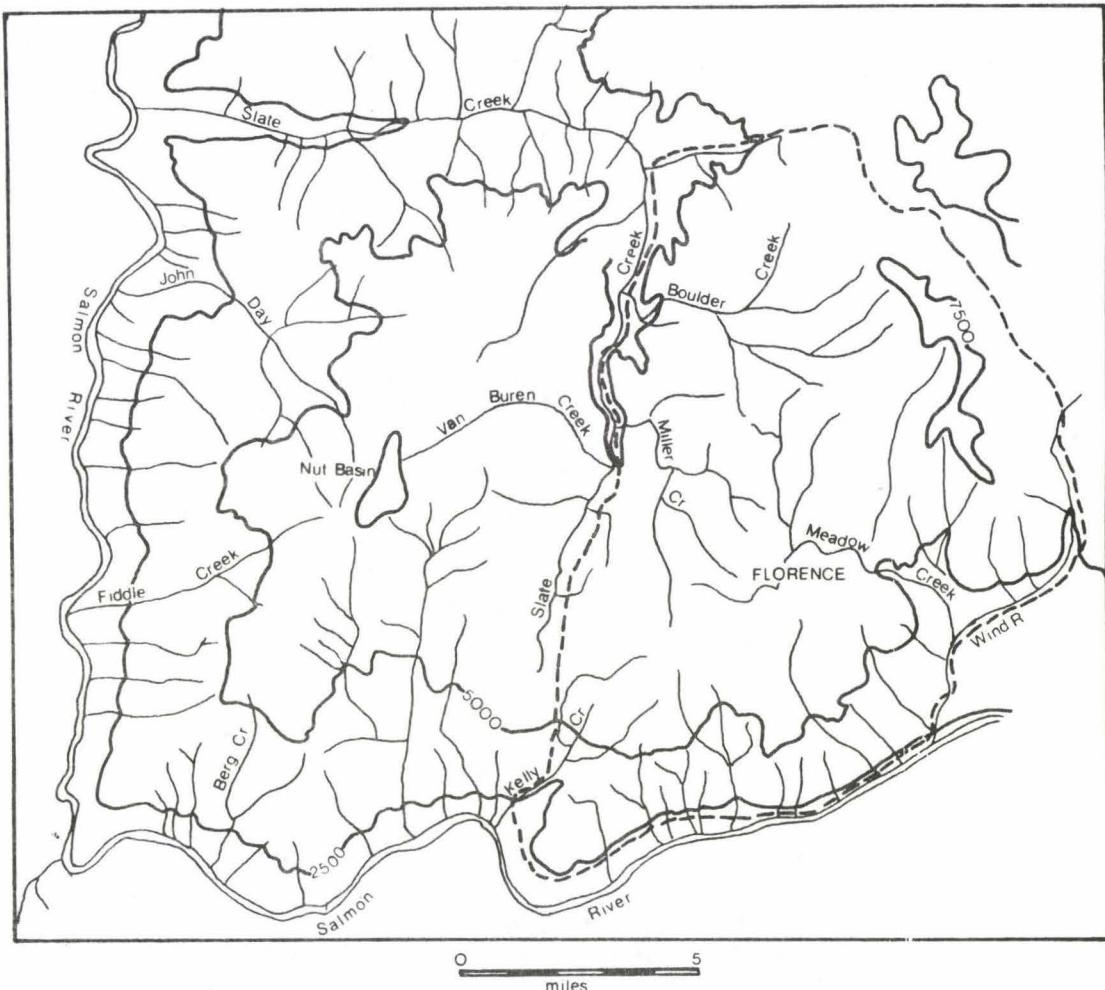


Figure 2. Topographic map of the Florence Mining District. Dashed line marks the boundary, 2500' contours (Reed 1939:Figure 1).

Flora

The project area is forested with only two meadows greater than about 3 acres. The site of Old Florence is adjacent to one of the meadows and new Florence was situated in and around the other (see Figure 6). Both meadows appear on the Florence, Idaho 7.5' Quadrangle (1963). The forest is primarily

composed of lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*). Also represented are western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*), tamarack (*Larix spp.*), grand fir (*Abies grandis*) and Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*). Lodgepole forest is not a climax forest in central Idaho and would eventually be replaced by a mature forest of predominantly Douglas fir or western hemlock (Daubenmire and Daubenmire 1968:18,25). The poorly drained soils of Summit Flat would probably eventually support the western hemlock forest series (Daubenmire and Daubenmire (1968:25).

Understory plants observed included ferns (Polypodiaceae family), beargrass (Xerophyllum spp.), huckleberry and grouse whortleberry (Vaccinium spp.),

willows (Salix spp.) and alder (Alnus spp.). Logging activity that is not followed by burning tends to encourage the growth of huckleberry and whortleberry, while burning is especially favorable to some species of alder and willow (Daubenmire and Daubenmire 1968:26). In the project area alder and willow were observed along the stream bottoms while the other understory flora mentioned tended to be located on slopes and in drier areas. Evidence of widespread, controlled burning or forest fires was not observed during the survey.

Geology

Geology of the area is of particular interest because it is intrinsic to local historic activity. A Florence miner, in a letter to the Walla Walla Statesman (25 Jan 1862, 2:5) described the deposits:

A very heavy dirt, or sward, grows upon these places, and it is often to be found from one to four feet deep. To remove this, a very stiff and sharp spade is required. This is the most difficult and tedious of the work. This done you come to several different stratas(sic) of clay, then sand, then gravel and gold.

Beneath the deposits of interest to the placer miner is local bedrock, source of the gold and the focus of lode mining activity.

Bedrock in the Florence vicinity is quartz diorite, part of the 15,400 square mile Idaho Batholith, an igneous intrusion thought to have originated between 75 and 100 million years ago during the late Cretaceous period (Reed 1939:7, Maley 1987:64). Some of the quartz diorite has been "altered, presumably by hot waters... Quartz veins or groups of many small quartz veinlets are commonly associated with zones of altered rock" (Reed 1939:7). In the Florence area as elsewhere in the Batholith, gold deposits are associated with quartz veins in the bedrock.

Gold can be deposited as fine particles within the igneous rock or, as in the Summit Mining District, in quartz veins that cut through the rock. The quartz veins in the Florence area are younger than the Idaho Batholith (Reed 1939:29). Through physical and chemical action the igneous bedrock may be reduced to an easily broken state allowing the gold to be freed. Subsequent glacial or water action sorts and transports the gold-bearing rock away from its source. Gold particles work slowly toward the bottom of the stream bed. On reaching bedrock, or hard pan, the gold moves slowly downstream until it lodges in crevices, cracks, or other irregular openings in the stream bed (Staley 1941:2). The resulting placer deposit contains gold mixed with minerals that originally constituted bedrock and with bedrock fragments. Gold and other components of the deposit range from clay to boulder sized.

Overlying the bedrock are sediments, recognized as two types, "younger" and "older" gravels (Reed 1939:9-14). The younger are unconsolidated sediments in the drainage bottoms. The older are mostly well rounded quartz and quartzite pebble to boulder size gravels, probably fluvial in origin and of Tertiary or early Pleistocene age (Reed 1939:11). At some places the gravel

forms the floors of present valleys and is overlain by peat and by younger arkosic sediments. In other places it lies on divides and hillsides and apparently is unrelated to the present drainage system. On most hillsides it is mixed with arkosic sand from weathering of the bedrock.

Surface deposits in the vicinity are primarily composed of arkosic sands typically covered by or interbedded with "peat" within the drainages (Reed 1939:11). The sands consist of mineral grains and small chunks of mid-Pleistocene age derived from the quartz diorite bedrock (Reed 1939:12). Although much of the peat has been stripped by placer mining, remaining deposits up to 20 feet thick consisting of water-soaked, black vegetable material full of roots, stumps and logs remain in the shallow upland basins (Reed 1939:11).

Placer deposits are of three types in the Florence vicinity: in weathered bedrock, in older gravel deposits, and in younger sediments (Reed 1939:22-24). As much as 10 ft. of weathered bedrock has been mined on divides and low hills above the younger sediments in the valleys. Erosion of lighter material left the heavier gold more concentrated at these locations. Gold bearing veinlets made some areas of weathered bedrock rich enough, without concentration, for placer mining. The older gravel deposits act primarily as a barrier to the weathered bedrock below, and, although some gold has been intermixed in some locations, this deposit is too lean to be mined profitably. Younger sediments, gravels and arkosic sands, as alluvial deposits overlying the quartz diorite bedrock in drainages, were the most extensive and productive deposits.

HISTORY

The Florence strike of 1861 was one of several exciting gold discoveries made in the Clearwater and Salmon mountains during the 1860s. The strikes precipitated rushes of thousands of miners into central Idaho, the first major influx of whites into traditionally Nez Perce territory. The Treaty of 1855 between the Nez Perce and the United States government roughly defined the Nez Perce Reservation as bounded "by the upper part of the south fork of the Palouse River, Alpowa Creek, the Salmon River Mountains, and the spurs of the Bitter Roots" (Trimble 1914:68). The influx of miners into the territory due to strikes at Oro Fino Creek and Pierce City in 1860 prompted a new agreement in the spring of 1861 between the tribe and the U.S. Indian Department opening Nez Perce land north of the Clearwater River to mining while prohibiting agricultural settlement.

Shortly after the addition of this proviso to the 1855 treaty, Lewiston was established and gold strikes at Elk City and Florence occurred south of the Clearwater River. Tensions were high between miners wanting to travel to the new mines and some of the Nez Perce, most notably Eagle-in-the-Light and his band, creating the danger of all out warfare.

Another agreement was negotiated on December 31, 1861 at the council of Slate Creek in which the miners promised to respect Indian rights and the Nez Perce permitted another illegal intrusion onto their reservation (Beal and Wells 1959:292). The treaty of June 9, 1863 was drawn up with the object of defusing tensions between the Nez Perce and the miners on their lands. The result was cession of 90% of the territory formerly guaranteed as a reservation including Lewiston, Oro Fino, Elk City and Florence (Trimble 1914:68).

By the spring of 1862 an estimated 20,000 people, the majority of the population in Washington Territory, resided in eastern mining camps. Idaho County was formally organized on May 4, 1862 (Livingston-Little 1964:59; Wells 1974:36). It was clear that the new population center required local regional government other than that in Olympia, the territorial capitol. Abraham Lincoln signed the Idaho Organic Act into law on March 4, 1863 creating Idaho Territory out of the eastern half of Washington Territory and the western half of Dakota Territory. Idaho Territory included almost all of the land that today comprises the states of Montana and Wyoming as well as the state of Idaho. The territorial capitol was initially located at Lewiston at the mouth of the Clearwater River, a supply center for the mining camps. In 1864, after its first two sessions, the legislature moved to Boise, which had grown rapidly to supply new mining communities in the Boise Basin.

By 1867 when the second treaty between the Nez Perce and the U.S. was ratified, the central Idaho gold rushes were all but over. Many of the miners from Florence and other boom towns had moved on to the Boise Basin and other more distant mines in Montana and Canada. However, settlers looking for agricultural land entered the region in increasing numbers. Tensions between Nez Perce and Americans culminated in the Nez Perce War of 1877.

After Chief Joseph surrendered to General Howard in October 1877, the Nez Perce were no longer a threat to permanent white settlement of central Idaho. More families arrived and new towns were built. In the late 1880s the Spokane and Palouse Railroad was built between Spokane and Genesee, Idaho. Later the line was extended to Lewiston and from there branches were constructed up the Clearwater River and out onto the Camas Meadows.

Mining was the first economic backbone of most of the inland northwest as well as providing a major stimulus for coastal economic centers including Portland and San Francisco. Early agricultural development, including crops and livestock, was due almost entirely to supply needs of mining camps in Idaho and Montana. The arrival of the railroads in the 1880s allowed agricultural production for a larger national market. Railroads also allowed development of a profitable timber industry. As Idaho achieved statehood in 1890 and entered the 20th century, mining was gradually replaced in importance by these new economic pursuits (Livingston-Little 1964; Meinig 1968).

The history of Idaho County reflects these economic changes. Florence was the first county seat in 1862. In 1868 the county seat was moved to Washington, part of Warren's camp, in 1874 to Mt Idaho and in 1902 to Grangeville and the railroad (Thomas 1949:200-201).

The Clearwater and Salmon River Mines

The discovery of gold by E.D. Pierce on the north fork of the Clearwater River in 1860 prompted him, and 30 or so miners, to winter in the area establishing the town of Pierce on Oro Fino Creek, the first of the central Idaho gold mining camps (Figure 3). By the end of 1861 thousands of miners had entered the region, Lewiston had been founded and other strikes had been made:

1861 opened with a rush to Pierce City, which soon diverted to Oro Fino, about three miles away. By mid-summer, Oro Fino had... about 75 buildings... gold [was] discovered some 60 miles south, and Elk City quickly supplanted Oro Fino. Elk City had an even shorter preeminence, however, for richer fields were found some 50 miles to the southwest, and by November Florence was the center of excitement (Livingston-Little 1964:57).

During 1862, the year of Florence's largest production, new strikes were made in the Salmon River Mountains, at Warren, and south of Elk City in the Clearwater Mountains, at Dixie. Miners raced from one "digging" to another, often leaving paying claims, in hopes of securing the claim that would make them rich over night. "Of the 8,000 estimated to be in and around Florence in late June (1862), 6,000 had departed by early August, some hundreds of them going to Warrens, and others farther south to the Boise mines" (Livingston-Little 1964:59).

The Boise Basin strike made that year was well out of the Salmon River and Clearwater region, ca. 140 mi. south of Florence. By the close of 1863 a large percentage of the miners enticed into present day Idaho by the

Clearwater or Salmon River mines had moved on to Boise Basin and other newly discovered southern Idaho mines.

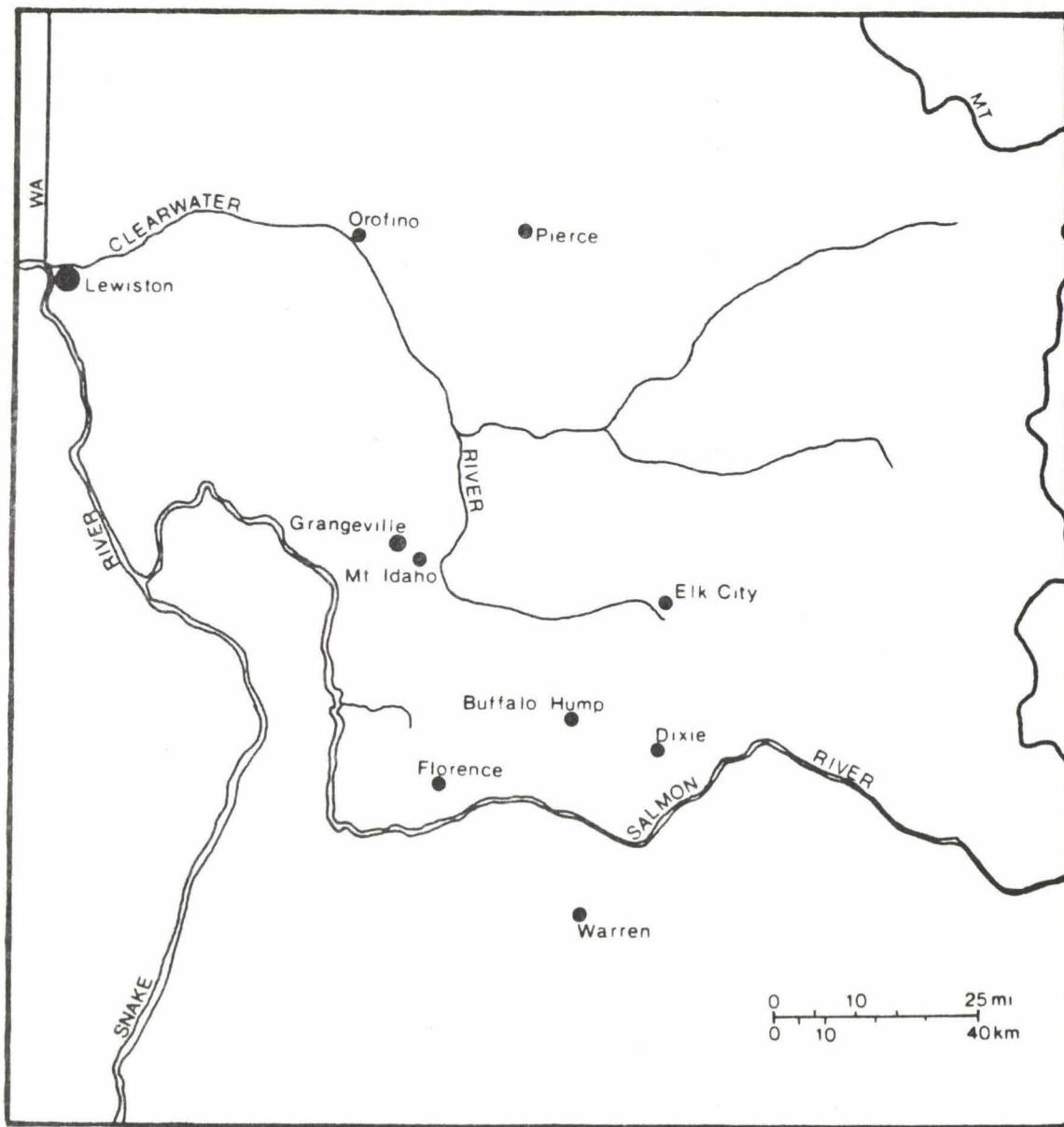


Figure 3. Mining camps and other settlements in the Florence Vicinity.

Routes and Transportation to the Mines

In 1863 a book was published in New York entitled Idaho: Her Gold Fields and the Routes to them (Fisk 1863). In it Fisk outlined the most commonly used route to the Clearwater and Salmon River mines: by sea to San Francisco, then by water to Portland, up the Columbia River to Lewiston by steam boat and from there by "private conveyance" to the mines. The river

boats could not navigate beyond Wallula (old Fort Walla Walla) at times of low water on the Snake River forcing miners to begin their overland trek from there.

Transportation on the Portland to Lewiston segment of the journey was controlled by the Oregon Steam Navigation Company (OSN) by 1861. The OSN advertised that the trip by their steamboats, the Julia and the Tenino, took 58 hours, covering a distance of approximately 358 river miles (Trimble 1914:62-63). It included navigation of numerous rapids on both the Columbia and Snake rivers and portages around rapids at the Cascades and The Dalles. The steamboats transported thousand of miners up the Columbia, along with freight destined for the mines. For example, 8,700 people were carried upstream between March 15 and April 15, 1862 (Sacramento Daily Union, 14 May 1862). In 1864 150 head of cattle destined for Florence and Oro Fino were transported up the Columbia on the OSN steamboat, the Julia (Stewart 1949:254). On return trips to Portland OSN boats often carried gold dust sent from the mines, an estimated \$3 million worth in 1861 alone (Livingston-Little 1964:57).

Once the Clearwater and Salmon River mines were established the need arose for pack trails linking them to supply points. Supplies for the first winter at Florence (1861-1862) were brought from Elk City, 50 miles of the way by an existing "Indian trail" and the rest on a trail made by the miners that fall. The route was very poor and the first pack train attempting to use it got lost (York 1939:68).

By the spring of 1862 supplies were being sent to Florence from Lewiston on one of two routes, the Slate Creek Route or the Mose Milner trail. A toll of a dollar for each saddle or pack animal was charged on both roads (Barton et al. 1958:3). Stage lines and mail carriers, as well as miners, used the trails to reach Florence.

The original Slate Creek Route from Lewiston approximates US 95 and USFS Road 354, crossing Camas Prairie, down Whitebird Hill to the Salmon River and up the river to the mouth of Slate Creek. The trail then followed Slate Creek climbing 5,700 ft. to Mountain House at its head. From there the last 16 mi. of the trail climbed into Nut Basin and over into the Miller Creek drainage to Florence, its maximum elevation reaching 7,500 ft. High elevation trail segments limited the usefulness of the route to a few snow free months. The repeated, great elevation changes were also extremely difficult for people and pack animals.

Moses Milner built his alternate trail running east across Camas Prairie through present day Grangeville and Mt. Idaho where it followed the same route as USFS Road 221, cutting south through the mountains to Florence, avoiding the Salmon River Canyon. The Milner trail had the advantages of being more direct and having less elevation change than the Slate Creek trail. In May 1862 the first white woman to travel to Florence, Mrs. Seth Jones, used the Milner trail and was given free passage to commemorate the

occasion (Elsensohn 1951:436). The Milner trail was declared a county trail on July 8, 1872 (Elsensohn 1951:449).

The trails were used by travelers, and by pack trains and express companies carrying freight to the mines and transporting mail, gold and other items on the return trip for miners and merchants. Pack trains charged 65 cents a pound to transport luggage and about 25 cents a pound for "freight," which included foodstuffs and merchants supplies (Wells 1963:25). Express companies carried gold from the mines and the going rate in 1862 from Florence to Lewiston was 7%, later dropped to 4% (Wells 1963:25). When the snow was deep and the final 12 or more miles of trail could not be traveled by horses, freight was packed to Florence by men on foot. These "Boston jackasses", received \$25-\$30 round trip for carrying packs weighing 50-75 pounds (Elsensohn 1951:434).

Horses and foot travel were the only forms of transportation to the mines for the first two seasons. In 1863 the first wagons began using the trails, taking business from the pack trains. Later, stage coaches traveled them as well, providing a more comfortable trip for passengers.

Mining Technology

The mines in the Clearwater and Salmon River region were discovered by groups of prospectors, traveling together because of danger from the Nez Perce, packing food, arms, and mining equipment on horseback. A groups' mining equipment consisted, at least, of picks, shovels and gold pans. The gold pan, used to test potential placer ground, was a round, shallow, metal vessel measuring about 12 in. in diameter and 6 in. deep (Bolino 1957:46). To test a placer deposit for gold, the pan was filled with gravel, immersed in water, any clay broken by hand, and large rocks removed. Then the pan was rotated under water, the gold and heavy minerals, if present, settling to the bottom and the lighter material, still in suspension, washed away (Stout 1967:48). When panning yielded sufficient "color" claims were staked.

Sizes of claims and numbers of claims allowed to an individual were decided upon in a local miners' meeting once an area was deemed rich enough to work. The laws of the Summit Mining District, passed at a meeting on September 16, 1861, entitled each miner to one creek claim and one gulch claim. Creek claims were those with enough water passing through them to sluice during summer months. Claims were to be limited to 150 ft. up and down a drainage, creek or gulch, by 200 ft. (Elsensohn 1947:41-42). Once the rules of a new camp were set, work on the claims began in earnest.

Initial mining in the Summit District, as well as in the other districts comprising the Clearwater and Salmon River mines, was limited to labor intensive placer mining using simple equipment constructed by the miners themselves, and requiring little startup capital. Initial claims were generally worked by groups of 2-4 men, rarely by individuals. This egalitarian arrangement was always short lived. Rich claims in boom fields were quickly expanded by purchasing adjacent claims. Co-operative ventures and capital were required to build the ditches and dams to remedy water shortages to work these and less productive deposits. The first successful arrivals in an

area were likely to sell out productive claims at an acceptable profit. Others moved on to the next strike or found a new line of work (Wyman 1971).

Placer miners used rockers, long toms, sluices, hydraulic giants and dredges to separate the gold from unwanted materials in placer deposits of the Clearwater and Salmon River mining region. Under such circumstances rockers were heavily relied upon because they were effective using a limited water supply.

A rocker is a wooden box with sloping sides about 40 in. long, 16 in. wide at the bottom, and 12 in. high (Bowie 1895:203). The upper part of the rocker is a removable hopper with a bottom of perforated sheet metal, the holes measuring 1/2 in. in diameter, called a grizzly (Figure 4). When gravel is shoveled into the hopper, holes in the grizzly prevent large size rocks from entering the body of the rocker, but allow passage of finer sediments and water. These fall onto a slanted apron beneath the hopper which further breaks up the material and catches some of the gold on its canvas cover. The material falling from the apron to the bottom of the rocker is washed by water over "riffles", small wooden barriers fastened to the floor of the device, while the rocker is jerked sharply back and forth. The heavy gold is caught behind the riffles as the lighter material is sluiced out the open end of the rocker (Waldbauer 1986:39-40). When in use the rocker was placed near its water source and gravels excavated from the placer deposit transported to it in buckets suspended from a shoulder yoke or by wheelbarrow (Barton et al. 1958:17).

A rocker was assumed to be four to five times as efficient as a gold pan (Bancroft 1890:412; Waldbauer 1986:39) and because it was such a simply constructed device it was often the first mining aid used in a new district. In California rockers were extensively used before ditch systems were built to enable the use of long toms and sluices (Bowie 1895:203).

Conditions making use of long toms and sluices practical were abundance of properly located water, gradient steep enough below for easy removal of tailings, and gold heavy enough to be trapped by the sluice (Idaho Historical Society Reference Series No. 99). A long tom is a sloping wooden trough about 12 ft. long and 8 in. deep that tapers from about 30 in. wide at the lower end to 15 in. at the upper end. Placer material is shoveled into the narrow end of the tom and washed down to the other where a grizzly keeps large gravels and undissolved clay from entering a sluice box below. The large gravels are discarded into a tailing pile and the clay is tossed back to the head of the tom to be washed again. Material that washed through the grizzly is washed over riffles, set in the bottom of the sluice perpendicular to the water flow, catching most of the heavy gold (Bolino 1957:47; Wilson 1898:70-71).

A sluice, or "string", is a longer version of the tom sometimes extending to 100 ft. in length (Bancroft 1890:410). A long sluice would generally be made in sections, each with a wide and a narrow end so that the sections could be nested creating a long trough (Staley 1944: Figure 8). A sluice or long tom was designed to have an incline of from 2-15% depending upon the

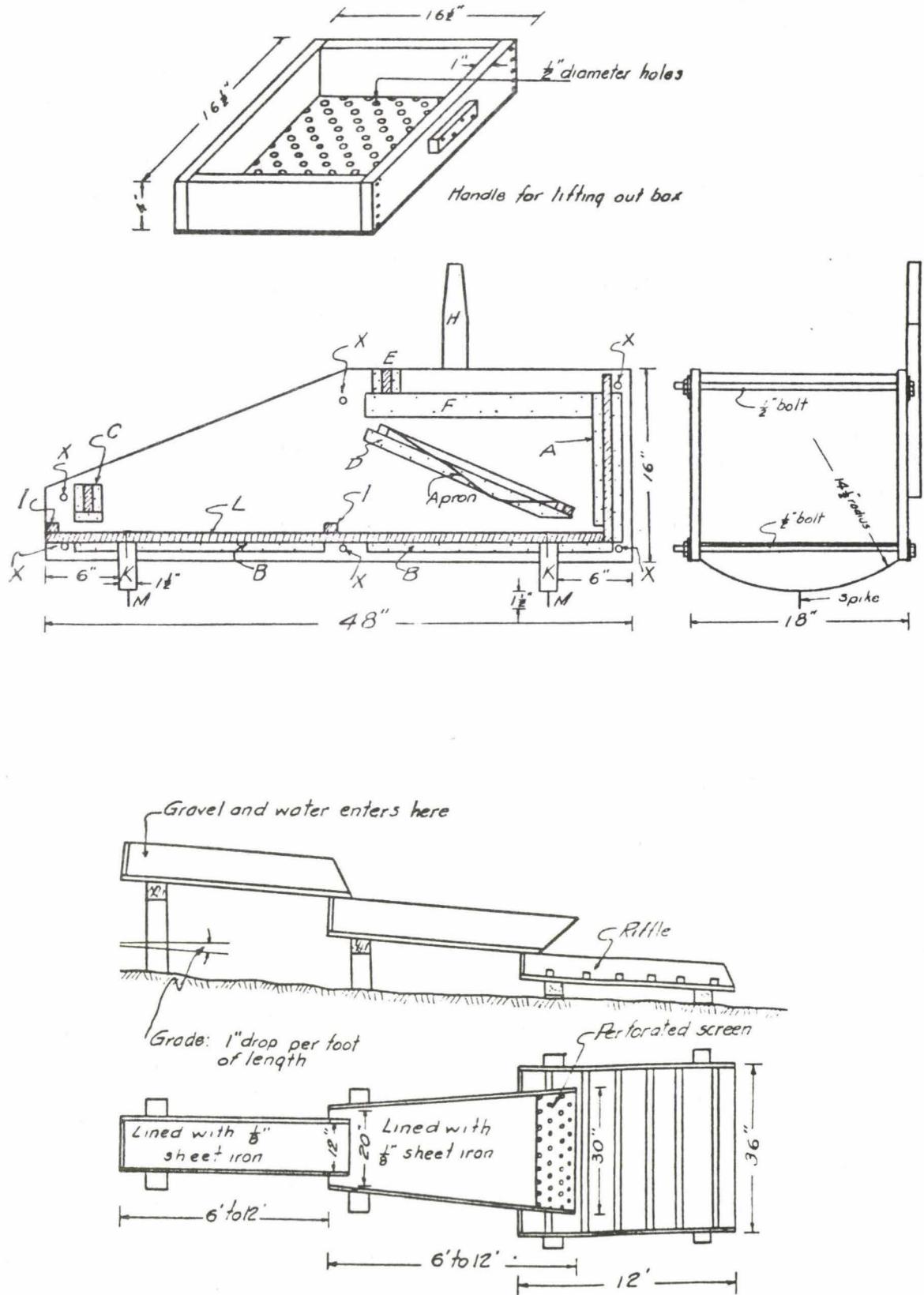


Figure 4. Plans for a rocker (above) and long tom (from Staley 1931).

cohesiveness of the matrix being washed and the amount of water used (Waldbauer 1986:41).

In the Florence area sluices were used to some extent in the spring of 1862 when water was plentiful, but were not as prevalent as rockers. However, sluicing became the most important type of mining after 1863 when the first of the major ditches was completed tapping a permanent creek to provide numerous claims with a water supply (Barton et al. 1958:18-19). One drawback to sluicing was cost, lumber and nails were both expensive at Florence and minimal drop in the drainages meant that long sluices were necessary to create enough "fall" for effective sluicing. Florence miners also utilized what were called "ground sluices," gravel lined ditches channeling spring run-off (Barton et al. 1958:17). The gravel in the bottom of the ditches acted as the riffles in a wooden sluice box would, trapping the heavier gold particles and allowing the lighter materials to be washed through.

Lack of a large volume of water and sufficient gradient and dump space for tailings at the Florence mines also hampered use of hydraulic giants, so successful in other mining areas. Hydraulic giants were nozzled hoses backed by water pressure strong enough to create jets of water to wash portions of a hillside into a sluice system. Use of hydraulic giants, which created large amounts of tailings, was only practiced to a limited extent in the Florence area (Reed 1939:21).

Later mining continued to work the leaner deposits with placer mining methods including hydraulicking equipment and large dredges as well as continued lode mining. Dredging also requires an ample water supply. A dredge is a floating machine, powered by a steam or diesel engine, that collects gravel in buckets loads from the stream bed, dumping it through a grizzly and then a finer screening device to separate large size tailings from fine. The large tailings are then expelled from the dredge to the edge of the dredging pond and the fines are sent through an on-deck sluicing process for cleaning (Young 1970:133-134). Dredging was attempted on Sand Creek and White Sand Creek in the Summit Mining District during the early part of the 20th century but results were apparently unsatisfactory (Reed 1939:21).

Miners in the Florence area were frustrated by the fact that sufficient water for mining was often unavailable, limiting them to the use of rockers when sluicing would have increased a claim's yield substantially. In the spring of 1862 Florence miners were digging systems of ditches to channel run-off water to their sluicing operations (Barton et al. 1958:18), but a sufficient water supply did not last long. On July 26, the Daily Oregonian (2:2) reported that "there are still several good paying claims in some of the gulches that have no water to sluice with and don't pay well with the rocker." By August, 1862 a miner reported to the Oregonian (4 August 1862, 2:2) that "water is becoming scarce and no mining can be done except on the ravines and creeks. A ditch for water is being constructed...." The ditch mentioned in the newspaper article was completed in the fall of 1862, too late to be useful that season, by Strickland and Company (Barton et al. 1958:18). It was reported to be ten miles long tapping Meadow and Slate Creeks to

bring water to the heads of three gulches outside Section 13 (Washington Statesman 9 Aug 1892, 3:7?).

Disputes over the rate charged to miners for water supplied by the ditch, \$1.00 per miner's inch, led to the excavation of other major ditches (Barton et al. 1958:19). A miner's inch was defined as "the volume of water flowing through a one inch square hole in a board six inches below the stream's surface... the current legal value in Idaho... is 9 gallons per minute..." (Waldbauer 1986:43). The water rate was reduced to \$0.50 per inch in 1863 or 1864 (Barton et al. 1958:19; Golden Age 8 Aug 1863, 1:5).

Miners constructed dams for several purposes. Head dams directed collected water into ditch systems. Retaining dams created reservoirs for use during the dry season and enabled regulation of a water supply. Splash dams were built just above an area being placered. Trip-release gates in them allowed a sudden unleashing of accumulated water onto ground prepared for sluicing (Waldbauer 1986:45). Most dams constructed by miners were earthen dams for which the best materials are gravel, sand and clay (Bowie 1895:137).

Lode or hard-rock mining was practiced in the Clearwater and Snake River region along with and subsequent to placer mining. Instead of collecting material already containing free gold as placer miners did, lode miners excavated tunnels, adits and shafts into bedrock following gold-bearing veins to reach the mineral lode. The excavation of passages into bedrock was slow, expensive work even after the invention of dynamite in 1868 (Wells 1961:13). Once the gold-bearing quartz was brought to the surface the gold still was not free until the ore was crushed to release it. Once it was freed the task remained, as in placer mining, of separating the gold from the waste material.

The simplest method used to crush ore was a Mexican invention called an arrastra, a "circular area paved with stones, in the middle a post and to this post attached a sweep to which a horse or mule was hitched. A block of granite, fastened to the sweep, was dragged around over the quartz distributed within the circle" (Trimble 1914:95). The block of stone crushed the quartz freeing the gold. An arrastra was reported to have been used at the Bear Track quartz claim near Florence prior to 1895 (Elsensohn 1947:73).

Stamp mills and ball mills were also used to break up ore and release gold. Stamp mills contained a series of weights or stamps averaging 500–700 lbs, operated by an engine which raised them and allowed them to drop 8–10 in. approximately 60–88 times a minute (Bolino 1957:48). The weights broke the ore in the mill into small pieces which were then washed, as placer deposits are sluiced, or smelted, to free the gold.

Ball mills were standard equipment after 1900 (Young 1970:198). They consisted of a cylinder or drum containing forged iron balls up to 3 in. in diameter, rotated by a gear train attached to an engine. As the drum rotated the iron balls rode up the inside and fell back pulverizing the ore (Young 1970:198–199).

Mercury captures gold in an amalgamation process and was used by placer miners and lode miners during the final steps of extracting gold from placer

material or crushed ore-bearing rock. Both types of miners often sluiced the gold bearing material, but free gold is often so fine that water running through a sluice can wash it away. Pieces of blanket and other fabrics were set up in sluices to save the "flood gold" in a tailing stream but the utility of the method is limited. Mercury poured into a sluice in the tailing stream amalgamated nearly all gold particles of whatever size touching its surface. A relatively simple heating process separated the gold from the mercury which could than be used again (Young 1970:93).

History of the Summit Mining District

The following sections present a chronological history of the Summit Mining District. The first covers the period from 1861, with initial discovery of gold in the District, to 1869, essentially the end of the highly productive era of placer mining by white miners. The second period, 1869 to 1895, includes occupation by the second wave of placer miners, the Chinese, ending with the first major quartz strikes in the District. The third section begins in 1896 with platting of the new town of Florence in response to the quartz boom and brings the history of the Summit Mining District and the towns of Florence and Old Florence up to date.

Old Florence, 1861-1869

The discovery of gold in the Florence Basin was made by a group of five Californians prospecting on their way home from mines in British Columbia. After visiting Pierce and Oro Fino, they moved south and traveled up Slate Creek prospecting as they went. They returned to Elk City after their discovery in Pioneer Gulch to outfit themselves to spend the winter at the new diggings. In September a second, richer discovery was made on Miller Creek followed by strikes on Summit Flat and in Baboon Gulch (Volmer 1903; Hawley 1920:105). The Summit Mining District was established September 16, 1861 and by mid-October a town had been laid out at the head of Baboon Gulch with 50 miners in residence (York 1939:68).

On January 12, 1862 the Summit Mining District was broken into four districts together called the Salmon River Mines (Barton et al. 1958:36). The four new districts were : 1) Miller's Creek; 2) Summit Flat; 3) Smith, Pioneer and Vasha's Gulches; and 4) Sand Creek. Each of the new districts included a drainage and its tributaries. For the purposes of this report the name Summit Mining District will be retained, as it has been in much of the literature about the Florence region.

Originally the new town was called Millersburg, after J.M. Miller for whom the creek was also named, but soon after its name was changed to Florence City. The name Florence was either suggested by a Dr. Ferber, one of the first arrivals, because it was the name of his adopted daughter in California, or was the name of a child born in the new camp, the daughter of a merchant named Jim Hunt (Volmer 1903; Hawley 1920:107; Elsensohn 1947:40).

It seems unlikely that the town was named after a baby born there. The name Florence was in use by March 1862 (Oregonian 31 March 1862, 2:2-3) prior to the time the first woman was reported to have arrived in the town, in May 1862 (Elsensohn 1951:436). Also, according to the Idaho County Free

Press (2 July 1897, 2:1), the first baby born in Florence arrived in 1864 or 1865.

The richest claims in the new District were reputed to be along Miller Creek and Baboon Gulch (Wells 1963:10). Baboon Gulch was named for a miner who struck one of the richest claims in the District. He was reported to be a Frenchman named Peter Balblaine whose physical appearance earned him the nickname "Baboon" (Swinney and Wells 1962a:48; Elsensohn 1947:6; Povey 1984:6). Baboon's luck contributed to the fantastic reputation of Florence diggings before 1862. He was reported to have arrived in Portland on December 19, 1861 with 60 pounds of gold dust (Oregonian 20 December 1861, 2:2).

Another fabulous claim in Baboon Gulch was bought by Jacob Weiser and associates in the fall of 1861. Weiser paid \$2,000 for a third of the claim. He collected \$20,000 worth of gold in approximately two months and sold his interest for \$10,000 before retiring from mining in December of 1861 (Oregonian 20 December 1861, 2:2; Barton et al. 1958:ix). Weiser's claim, worked by four men using two rockers, produced \$2,680 on November 19 and \$3,360 on November 20 (Wells 1963:10-11).

Even the less spectacular claims on Baboon Gulch and Miller Creek were said to average \$75-100 per man per day in the fall of 1861. Yields from claims in other gulches in the new District were only slightly less enticing. Stories of \$25 collected from a single pan of dirt, a minimum of \$25-30 a day being made with rockers, and claims in numerous named gulches producing an average of \$50 a day spurred the rush to Florence in the fall and early winter of 1861.

A good description of the activity focused on the new mines in the fall of 1861 was written by a Salem, Oregon man, George S. Saunders:

...the news came to Walla Walla that there were rich diggings struck on Salmon river(sic)... While I was contemplating whether it was better to go this Winter or wait till Spring, John Hendrick came down from Oro Fino to get an outfit to go to the new diggings, and said that everybody was going from that part of the country, and the news was that they were making fifty dollars per day to the man; that the diggings were extensive, and the best thing we could do was to go this Winter, for we could not get to the mines in the Spring, on account of the snow on the mountains, till June. We went to work and bought five animals, and loaded them with grub and tools enough to last us six months. We left Walla Walla on the 21st of October, and were four days going to Lewiston, situated at the mouth of Clearwater on Snake river (sic), eighty miles from Walla Walla. We lost one of our mules and had to lay over one day and get another animal. The second day out from Lewiston, we met parties of men coming out from the new mines, and they told us that there were no provisions there, and they did not think that animals could get over the

mountains, for the snow was too(sic) feet deep, although they told us that the diggings were good and no mistake.

The day we got to the foot of the mountains, we met two hundred men going out to buy grub, for there was none in the mines, and it was twenty-five miles over a very bad mountain, and it was almost impassable. They were offering one dollar per pound for grub, and said that flour and bacon were selling for one dollar and fifty cents in the diggings.

We camped at the foot of the mountain for a few days to let our animals rest. We then divided our packs, and taking half went over in two days. We found the snow from the divide into the mines two feet deep for ten or twelve miles. John Hendrick went back the next morning for the balance of our provisions, and I went to work to build a cabin. I did not prospect any, for I did not have time, and it was snowing all the time and I wanted to get a house before the snow got too deep. I could hear of parties getting from fifty cents to three thousand dollars per day. I doubted it at the time, but now I do not, for I have seen enough to satisfy me that the diggings are as rich as represented, and I think far ahead of California in early days. The only work done here is with rockers, as the country is too flat for sluices. There has not been any prospecting done except in a very small scope of country--as to how extensive it is, no one knows (quoted in Swinney and Wells 1962a:45).

By mid-November there were 1000 men in camp and more arriving daily (York 1939:68). By the end of November snow was beginning to hinder mining operations.

The winter of 1861-62 was unusually harsh in the Northwest and at Old Florence, 6000 ft. above sea level. The Columbia River froze solid for several months and Walla Walla, blanketed in 2 ft. of snow from January to March, recorded temperatures as low as -29 F° (Trimble 1914:70; Wells 1963:11). In the Walla Walla Valley over 80 percent of the cattle and most of the sheep died of exposure (Trimble 1914:70).

The first miners to arrive in Florence in the fall of 1861 with the intention of wintering there were well provisioned like George Saunders, but later arrivals were not and by late January food shortages in camp were severe (Elsensohn 1947:49). Multiple cases were reported of miners living for weeks on a diet of flour and water or spruce tea made by melting snow. Many commodities could not be found at any price, including coffee, potatoes, apples, onions, beef and bacon (Noble, quoted in Swinney and Wells 1962:28). Snows seven to ten feet deep kept pack trains from reaching Florence. Supplies that did arrive in camp were packed in on men's backs. Deep snow and cold weather also made life in camp miserable, as this account by G.A. Noble attests:

To keep the doorways clear of snow as it fell, it had to be shoveled up until it became embanked higher than the cabins themselves. In default of any kind of windows, and the doors having to be kept shut owing to the freezing cold, the only light was whatever came through the chimneys, which in most cases was very trifling. Frostbitten fingers and toes were not infrequent...(quoted in Swinney and Wells 1962b:28).

Between December 1861 and April 1862 flour rose from \$.50 a pound to \$2.00 and sugar from \$.40 to \$2.00, shovels were reported to cost \$40.00 a piece (Barton et al. 1958:2-5). With little mining possible during the winter, shortages of staples and the high prices of those staples available, many miners left Florence for Walla Walla, Lewiston or Oro Fino to wait out the winter. Some men froze to death leaving the mines, others while trying to reach them. They became bewildered during snow storms and lost the trails, others were incapacitated by snow blindness and frozen extremities (Oregonian 31 March 1862, 2:2-3; Elsensohn 1947:50-51; Mossman 1955:33). Among those that stayed sickness was prevalent, complaints included "rheumatism, scurvy and diseases of the chest" (Bancroft 1890:253).

All mining was suspended before the end of January 1862, due to the cold, and it was late March before mining activity on any scale could begin again. Some miners attempted to keep their claims working by melting snow for water, but the rockers froze and most were forced to wait the winter out. March 20, 1862 the temperature abruptly rose to 60° F, sluicing became possible, and three men made \$4,000 in a single day. Snow in early April shut down mining operations again, but by April 29 rockers and sluices could be operated 6-8 hours a day.

The last of the snow pack remained a hindrance to mining well into May and it was not until May 16th that the first pack train could reach Florence (Wells 1963:12). Even after pack trains arrived prices remained very high because the steady influx of would-be miners created more demand than could initially be supplied.

Miners had been trickling into Florence almost all winter and by May the trickle became a flood. The Sacramento Daily Union (19 June 1862, 8:4) reported

every road leading out of Oregon into Washington Territory is one solid, moving mass of human beings and animals -- a perfect column, moving forward, all coming one way -- as many as 600 to 1,000 daily passing between Lewiston and Florence, on the road, and... there are very few, comparatively, returning (quoted in Swinney and Wells 1962:30).

The unusual amount of snow over the winter created an equally unusual flood season in the spring of 1862. The snow-melt fed Columbia inundated Lewiston, The Dalles, and part of Portland in May. In Florence some claims were unworkable for several weeks due to flooding (Swinney and Wells 1962b:29).

Florence was the heart of the Summit District. Built at the head of Baboon Gulch, in January 1862 it consisted of:

...five log houses, three stores and two whiskey mills. Some hundred or more lots are claimed and fenced or rather poled in and held at one to four hundred dollars (quoted in Swinney and Wells 1962b:23).

By March Florence boasted "four stores, three saloons, and a number of miners' cabins scattered round, all built of logs... The others being put up are of better quality" (Noble n.d.). Florence consisted of two streets by June of 1862

Main and Miner crossing each other at right angles - and... perhaps 120 buildings, frame and logs, with tents interspersed, and for a new place compactly built and the circumstances considered, well built. There are perhaps 300 log cabins directly up through town and on the hills and in ravines and gulches, occupied by the miners, and perhaps 500 tents occupied by the miners and parties here seeking something to do. It is a better built town than Lewiston and as to the growth this spring, with lumber from \$.30 to a \$1.00 per foot, and gotten out by 'whipsaws' alone, I think the people here are entitled to credit for energy (Weekly Oregonian, 12 July 1862, 4:3).

Lots in the new town were very expensive during the spring and summer of 1862. Four thousand dollars to buy a log cabin or \$400 a month to rent one might not have been enough to secure housing (Washington Statesman 14 June 1862, 4:1). Some of the log cabins in Florence had fancy fronts and glass windows but most were plain and their windows were muslin (Oregon Argus 23 August 1862, 1:1-3). Inflated prices for Florence businesses and residences didn't last. Alonzo Brown, a merchant, sold his store in the fall of 1863 for \$25 and the metal sheeting that lined it for \$50 only a year after he had purchased it for \$2,500 (Elsensohn 1947:54,55).

A tramway with wooden rails faced with iron strapping was constructed from a forested area through town to supply lumber and wood for building the town's structures (Elsensohn 1947:67). A decaying "flume on trestles" described as running through town in an 1881 Nez Perce News (July 21, 2:1-2) article may have been remnants of that structure.

Businesses in Florence in 1862 included a sawmill, "ten butcher shops, seven bakeries, six pie-shops, three carpenter shops, two barber shops, eleven physicians, eight lawyers, six gambling saloons, and a few hole-in-the-wall doggeries and a dance house" (Oregon Argus 23 August 1862, 1:1-3). The Florence school district was organized in 1864 and school was opened for 6 students in a 12 by 14 ft. hewn log structure with a whip-sawed board floor and a shingled roof (Elsensohn 1947:65).

One of the local storekeepers kept a lending library in Florence at least between December 1862 and June 1863 according to a ledger in the

Washington State University archives (Lewiston Tribune 30 January 1966) and in 1868 approximately \$150.00 was raised to finance a library (Elsensohn 1947:55) indicating a continued desire for reading materials by the Florence population.

The Summit District miners were living in log cabins, frame buildings, tents, dugouts and log brush shanties (Trimble 1914:70; Weekly Oregonian 12 July 1862, 4:3; Bancroft n.d.:88). Many were living on or near their claims, away from the town of Florence, as indicated by a letter to the San Francisco Evening Bulletin (6 August 1862, 1:3-4) describing a view of "a thousand campfires blazing... dispersed over 6 or 8 square miles of ground."

Town books at Florence recorded 1,319 claims in the Summit Mining District by June 1, 1862, being worked by 4,200 men (Trimble 1914:71). Gold production during the height of the 1862 season reached approximately \$50,000 a day and the year's total yield probably exceeded \$6,000,000 (Wells 1963:12-13). At the peak of the season approximately an eighth of the claims being worked yielded \$40-\$1,500 daily, while over 60% paid \$20-\$40 a day and the remaining quarter of the claims paid only expenses (Wells 1963:13).

It was rapidly discovered that the fabulous reputation Florence had was built on a relatively small number of very rich, but limited, claims. Jacob Weiser's claim, the most famous in the fall of 1861, was all but played out by January 1862 (Washington Statesman 3 January 1862, 2:6). Would-be-miners arriving in Florence as early as the beginning of May, before pack trains could reach town, were already discovering that the claims worth having were taken and no new gold deposits had been found outside of the original mining district of about eight square miles. Although approximately \$7,000,000 in gold was produced in the Summit Mining District in 1862 (Table 1) most of the thousands of miners who arrived there during that season were unable to file a paying claim. According to Livingston-Little (1964:59), of the 8,000 people in the Florence area in late June, 6,000 had departed by early August. According to Trimble (1914:72), "no mining camp flared up more suddenly... than Salmon River, none flickered more quickly."

Table 1. Estimated Production - Florence 1861-1866.*

YEAR	PRODUCTION
1861	\$1,025,000
1862	7,073,750
1863	1,166,900
1864	700,000
1865	350,000
1866	350,000
	\$10,665,650 TOTAL

*Barton et al. (1958:33)

Some people found jobs working for claim owners as laborers at \$5-\$6 a day or mechanics at \$6-\$10 a day (San Francisco Evening Bulletin, 6 August 1862, 1:3-4), others were forced to move on. In a letter from Florence dated June 1, 1862, E.L. Bristow informed a friend

There are thousands of men out everyday prospecting. The hills are covered with tents as far as you can see and men are going back everyday. My advice to those who have not started, is to Stay at Home, for the thing is overdone (Bristow 1961).

Another letter dated June 22, 1862 from S.C. Henderson to his wife, written in a tent outside of "the famous City of Florence" testifies

I must say these are the richest mines I [have] ever seen, but are limited to a very small scope of Territory... there is about Two Thousand people here that will make a nice little fortune and about ten thousand that will not make Board (Henderson 1862).

Almost 70% of the total gold production from 1861 through 1866 was recovered in 1862, a year during which a lack of water for sluices and even rockers was a major problem. By September 20, 1862 many claims were unworkable due to lack of water (Barton et al. 1958:25), but the large gold deposits had all been discovered and the majority of the placer gold extracted. By 1863 the District was deemed "principally worked out" (Barton et al. 1958:30) although enough optimism remained for Strickland and Company to begin a ditch in 1862. It was operational for the 1863 season. Enough placer mining was still being practiced to warrant construction of major ditches at least as late as 1867 when Schissler and Company completed one (Oregonian 12 June 1867, 1:6).

By 1865 the numbers of residents and businesses in town had diminished so much the Washington Statesman reported (13 October 1865, 4:1) that the remaining residents and local miners were dismantling unoccupied structures for use as fire wood. From 1863 through 1869 the production of gold dropped but many miners continued to make good wages in the Summit District. From about 1866 to the end of the period the majority of the mining in the District was quartz or hard rock gold mining, the placer deposits yielding too sparsely to be of further interest. A minimum number of 332 lode claim locations were filed for the Florence area prior to April 7, 1867 (Shenon and Full 1957a:150).

Population, like production, peaked in the Summit Mining District in 1862. An estimated 9,000 people were in the Florence area in May of that year (Table 2). Even at the peak of that busy season, only about 3,200 men could actually work on the limited number of claims in the District (Wells 1962:12). The Oregonian (July 26, 1862, 2:2) reported

It is not a light estimate to reckon that over 8,000 persons were all in these diggings at one time, the fewest number of

which were employed, or had any prospect of being employed at any useful labor here. [The surplus of labor filled Florence with a] jostling crowd that walked through the streets daily from morning till late at night, and from night till morning crowded the gambling saloons to suffocation. But these excitements all proved so many heartless delusions, many of the victims left altogether...

Many of those doing "useful labor" were not working in the mines but found employment or started businesses as whipsawyers, carpenters, merchants, blacksmiths, packers, hotel keepers, bartenders, gamblers and road agents (Trimble 1914:91; Wells 1963:12).

Table 2. Florence Area Population . 1861 - 1866.*

DATE	NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
August 12, 1861	5-10	Discovery Party
September 29, 1861	145	Estimated Total
October 5, 1861	50	
October 26, 1861	1000	
November 1, 1861	1000	
November 30, 1861	2000	
December 20, 1861	2500	
December 26, 1861	3000	
December 30, 1861	2500	
December 30, 1861	1200-1400	
January 17, 1862	1700	
January 20, 1862	1500	
March 29, 1862	3000	
May 4, 1862	2500	
May 10, 1862	5000	
May 26, 1862	9000	
June 9, 1862	8000	
August 16, 1862	1430	Poll Vote
November 1, 1862	1200-1500	Estimated Total
September 23, 1863	575	Census
October 30, 1863	89	Poll Vote
September 15, 1864	254	Census
October 10, 1864	112	Poll Vote
August 14, 1865	118	Poll Vote
August 13, 1866	118	Poll Vote

*Barton et al. (1958:26)

The peak in Florence's population occurred in the summer of 1862 and was over before the middle of August. Although an estimated 1,200-1,500 people were in the Summit Mining District on November 1, 1862, apparently no more than 500 of those expected to spend the winter (Wells 1963:13). The following winter not more than 50 people remained in the area (Barton et al. 1958:30). During the winter of 1865-1866 only one man was in residence at

Florence, Billy Courtney, a gambler who was hired to keep the snow shoveled off the roofs of several buildings in town (Elsensohn 1947:66). Subsequent years were likely to have been similar to the early ones, with greater numbers in residence during the mining season and a smaller population wintering in the District.

The early years of the Summit Mining District, ca. 1861-1863, were its liveliest, especially in Florence. At its population zenith, in the summer of 1862, Florence was active day and night as a center for supplies and entertainment for the miners. Money was not only made by gold miners that season but by entrepreneurs as well. A common sentiment among miners, especially unlucky ones, was published in Sacramento in 1862: "Gentlemen, this excitement [the Salmon River Mines] has been got up by steamboat men and merchants. They get the honest miner's money" (Daily Union 23 May 1862).

Merchants in Florence owned or commissioned pack trains to supply them with food stuffs, mining equipment, household utensils and clothing. Some entrepreneurs did quite well financially. Alonzo Brown and a partner established a store in Florence in 1862 so successful that their two-man pack train couldn't keep them supplied and they began buying freight from others. Brown took \$7,000 in gold dust in one week during that summer (Brown, quoted in Elsensohn 1947:54).

Other successful entrepreneurs did not become merchants but sold a load of some specific commodity one time. Two differing stories of one such trip involve a young man named Blevins or Harry Mason who brought a wagon load of cats to Florence, either from Boise or the Willamette Valley, as a reminder of the comforts of home (Elsensohn 1947:55; Donaldson 1941:69). In both versions his speculation worked and he easily sold his cats for \$10 apiece.

The Nez Perce, too, were able to capitalize, to some extent, on the influx of miners into their reservation. In 1862 W. Augustus Knapp wrote that by putting in stream crossings and charging toll the "Indians are reaping a golden harvest in many places" (quoted in Beal and Wells 1959:295).

Success of entrepreneurs was also limited after the winter of 1861-2. In April a correspondent warned, "it is my opinion that merchandising will be overdone here this coming summer, for every miner with \$3,000 or \$4,000 is going to turn merchant this spring (Oregonian 19 April 1862, 3:5). E.L. Bristow arrived in Florence at the end of May to sell his cargo and to mine, unfortunately he was too late to make money on the items he shipped in, but he remained optimistic about further shipments in a letter to his partner:

Socks are the dullest Sale of anything I could have brought here, the town is full of them... They retail very slowly... I intend to put the socks in a Commission house tomorrow, and move onto the claim... I want you to send me two, four or six kegs of Butter... I think that Butter will [have] good Sales here all Summer... You must be more particular in buying Socks than we have been heretofore it wont do to buy those Short-

corse(sic) and knoty(sic) ones at any price. They are as particular in buying as any place I was ever in (Bristow 1961).

Alonzo Brown and his partner, D.W. Stearns, had such a good summer in 1862 that they laid in a stock of \$20,000 worth of merchandise that fall. So many of the Summit District miners left the area to go to other mines that Brown and Stearns opened another store in Warrens in 1863. Brown later wrote

We kept the [pack] trains running between Florence [and Warrens] that summer. Stearns sold goods at Warren's for a fair profit and I sold them at Florence at a loss, sometimes for half the cost and freight. At the end of the second year we came out about even (quoted in Elsensohn 1947:82).

Saloons and hotels did a good business during the early years at Florence, as did freight and express companies. In October 1861 C. Hines Miller (later known as Joaquin Miller) became a partner in Isaac Mossman's express company which serviced Florence, Oro Fino, Walla Walla and Lewiston. They opened an office of the Mossman and Miller's Express in Florence and began regularly carrying mail, newspapers, money and small commodities to and from the mines (Mossman 1955:32-33; Oregonian 24 November 1890, 7:5-6). Newspapers from Walla Walla, Portland and California sold easily in the mining camps for \$2.50, so eager were the miners for outside news.

A Dr. Talkington described the activities of another express carrier, Warren P. Hunt, whose route served Mt. Idaho, White Bird, Slate Creek and Florence for ten years:

...The carrier used two horses at a time, riding the one, and using the other as a packhorse. He changed horses about every twenty or twenty-five miles. It took him three days going and three returning, allowing a lay-over of one day in Lewiston. The average weight of his pack of mail was about fifty pounds. For carrying the mail, he received just about enough to pay his expenses; but he received large fees for carrying express to and from the mines. For carrying gold dust he charged four per cent; for a watch brought out for repair, one dollar and a half; for a calico dress of twelve yards costing three dollars in Lewiston, he charged one and a half to two dollars. He also carried coin from Lewiston to men engaged in the purchase of gold dust in various towns, and received good pay (quoted in Elsensohn 1951:438).

It can be assumed from this description that Hunt's express business was active after 1862 since that year the going price for shipping gold dust was 7%. It is not clear whether more than one express company delivered mail to a camp at a time. If not, then Hunt began to carry mail to Florence after Mossman quit the business in the spring of 1863.

Lawlessness was a problem for honest people in Florence. The town had no official representative of territorial law, money was flowing from it, access

was difficult, and there was a lack of unity among the residents. It was an ideal center for dishonest gamblers and highwaymen:

The town was filled with the worst element of the Pacific Coast, and thieves and gamblers from the East. The saloons and gambling houses were wide open night and day and a man was killed nearly every night (Alonzo Brown, quoted in Elsensohn 1947:56).

[Florence] had the name of the roughest place in the West - gambling, drinking, fighting, shooting and killing were all the rage (Reinhart 1962:202).

Henry Plummer and his gang were headquartered in Florence during 1862, gambling there and robbing miners enroute to and from the mines.

Henry J. "Cherokee Bob" Talbot, at one time a member of Plummer's gang, was Florence's most notorious resident. Talbot was a belligerent southern sympathizer from Georgia. After being involved in organizing and executing the murder of two young soldiers in Walla Walla, Cherokee Bob fled to Lewiston where he owned a saloon. In Lewiston he became involved with a woman called Red Headed Cynthia with whom he moved to Florence in 1862. He took over another saloon in Florence, reputedly by murdering one of the business partners and threatening the other.

Cherokee Bob had been crippled in the leg or legs during the shootout with soldiers in Walla Walla and could not take Cynthia to the New Years Eve dance in 1862 when she wanted to go, so he sent Bill Willoughby as her escort. Willoughby and Cynthia were forced to leave the dance because some of the "good" women of Florence threatened to leave rather than associate with Cynthia because of her bad reputation. The two men heading the dance managing committee, Jakey Williams and Orlando "Rube" Robbins, who requested that Willoughby and Cynthia leave the party, were targeted by Talbot to be murdered. Williams and Robbins were prepared for Talbot and Willoughby and in the ensuing shootout Willoughby was killed instantly and Talbot sustained gun shot wounds that killed him three days later (Elsensohn 1947:58-59; Lindstrom 1984:9-11, Povey 1984:7).

Williams and Robbins were tried on January 6, 1863. The court found their behavior justifiable as self defense and they were discharged (Elsensohn 1947:59). Cherokee Bob and Willoughby were buried in the Florence cemetery where a replica marker at one grave can still be seen reading: "H.J. Talbot, Jan 5, 1863, 29 yrs. Natv. of Ga."

Claim jumping occurred in the Summit Mining District, but apparently less often than other forms of thievery because such behavior could not be tolerated in a mining camp. The business of a camp like Florence was mining and tampering with a man's claim was perceived as totally unacceptable behavior. No other illegal activity, including other forms of robbery and even murder, was dealt with as swiftly and unanimously. The Oregonian (31 March 1862, 2:2-3) reported that a "party of roughs" attempted to trample Florence mining laws in a dispute over a claim but were stopped cold by an impromptu

group of "about 200 resolute men, armed with rifles and shotguns." Elsensohn (1947:61-62) recounts a story about a man named "Fat Jack" who was run out of town when it was discovered that he had robbed an unattended sluice box.

Shootings were commonplace in the mines. The Oregon Argus (23 August 1862, 1:1-3) reported that there had been some thirty deaths that year with scarlet fever, diseases of the chest, and shooting the prevalent complaints, stating that "when a man is shot people hardly turn round to see what is the matter." Alonzo Brown said that men in Florence "had a habit of getting drunk at the saloons and shooting into stores and tents as they went by" (quoted in Elsensohn 1947:56). Edwin Farnham, who mined in the Summit District during 1862, wrote later that murder and robbery in the District were daily occurrences (Farnham 1883). Looking back on the early history of Florence a writer for the Oregonian (31 January 1883, 1:6) remembered that the outlaws in town were so "potent" that law abiding citizens felt "it was but prudent for honest men to keep silent in regard to the question of right and wrong of rascality."

Friction between outlaws and honest men was not the only type of factionalization in the Summit Mining District in the early 1860s. There was a certain amount of discord between Californians and Oregonians, or "web-feet." The majority of the miners in the District came from one or the other of the two states. The Oregon Statesman (23 June 1862, 1:3) commented on the tension between them:

Californians and the great web-foot nation are both largely represented here. For some reason... a slight sense of ill-will seems to be entertained by each for the other. The web-feet seem to be a little too much for the "cinders" as the burnt out Californians are here termed (quoted in Swinney and Wells 1962b:30).

Perhaps the source of the problem was that more Oregonians than Californians had been able to reach the District in the fall of 1861 when the best claims were available (Sacramento Daily Union 23 May 1862). Californians who arrived in the spring of 1862, after their long journey beginning in San Francisco, were bitter when they found they were too late to acquire any of the richest claims and that prospecting in the vicinity revealed no new strikes. Many of the California arrivals had also worked in the California mines during the 1849 rush and were unimpressed by the limited scope of the Salmon River Mines once they realized how shallow the gold bearing deposits were and how small in areal extent.

Far more serious factionalization revolved around the issue of the Civil War being fought at the time in the east. Friction between men with opposing viewpoints regarding the war often erupted into violence, but in several recorded cases large altercations were avoided through outside influences. In Florence there were factions of Unionists, secessionists and Copperheads, anti-Civil War Republicans who spoke for a peaceful reconciliation with the South. A Copperhead-Unionist exchange in Florence threatened to turn into a brawl but bloodshed was averted by some of the other miners who talked

younger roughnecks out of fighting (Limbaugh 1982:21). Another threatened fight was recorded by Alonzo Brown. It took place when he was on his way to Florence in March 1862 at a camping spot on Little Slate Creek:

There was at least a hundred and fifty men there that night...and two of the men got to discussing the war. One was a rebel sympathizer and the other a Union man. They finally got abusive and were about to fight when someone called out for men to come out and show their colors. In five minutes we were lined up facing each other, all armed with miners' weapons, pistol and butcher knife. We were nearly equally divided, probably more Union men. Some of the older men got between the two lines and asked them not to fight, and finally quieted them down (quoted in Elsensohn 1947:52).

Main Street in Old Florence was referred to as the Mason-Dixon line by Northern and Southern sympathizers and understood to be the dividing line between the factions. It was not uncommon to find two or three dead men on the street in the morning (Elsensohn 1947:56). As the fourth of July, 1862 approached, tensions between the North and South factions intensified and it was feared a fight over who were the true Americans would be unavoidable. Stephen S. Fenn suggested a plan to a group who wanted to avoid bloodshed.

A miner named Charles Leopold Ostner, who had been an art student in Heidelberg, was commissioned to prepare a fitting tribute to the country, to be unveiled on July 4th. Two committees were established, one of Northern and one of Southern sympathizers, to bring snow and pile it in the center of Main Street. Every night the growing mound of snow was drenched creating a large block of ice. The ice block was hidden from view behind tarpaulins and Ostner went to work. On the Fourth of July hostilities were averted by the unveiling of Ostner's ice statue, a sculpture of George Washington on horseback, an American symbol that proved satisfying to both factions (Elsensohn 1947:67-68; Jensen 1977; Gibbs 1976:68-69).

Although a report from "the Nez Perce Mines" (Puget Sound Herald 11 July 1862, 2:2) asserted that "there are many secessionists up here and all through this upper country, but they do not constitute a majority by any means," and a letter from the Salmon River Mines, dated August 29, 1862 denied a "secesh majority" and declared that "no man could be elected in this country unless he would take the oath of allegiance to Uncle Sam's Union (Washington Statesman 13 September 1862, 2:3), the secessionists may have out numbered Unionists in Florence during 1862. A Washington Territorial judge held a term of court in town during that year. The court impanelled a Grand Jury which indicted President Lincoln, his cabinet, several army generals and the presiding judge for treason, then declared itself adjourned. The judge fled to Walla Walla where he sent his resignation to the president and returned to Pennsylvania (McBride 1900:1-2; Limbaugh 1982:20-21)

Lawlessness in Florence subsided after 1862 for several reasons. News of the new gold strikes in Warrens and Boise Basin reduced Florence's population including the number of outlaws and rascals. It was also during 1862 that the first of the area's vigilante groups formed, making lawbreakers uneasy.

The vigilantes hanged three men in Lewiston who were in jail for allegedly robbing John and Joseph Berry of approximately \$2,000. The Berrys operated a pack train to Florence and were robbed of gold dust by three masked men on Camas Prairie on the return trip to Lewiston. They recognized the voices of two men and on arriving in Lewiston learned the name of a third man who had left Lewiston in their company. The three robbers were arrested in Walla Walla a few days after the robbery and brought to Lewiston for trial. They were unconcerned, sure that their friends from Florence would set them loose. However, a citizens committee was appointed to round up all suspicious characters causing the hasty retreat of the robbers' associates. Before a trial was begun, the three were found hung in the unfinished building they had been jailed in. Shortly after the hanging, Plummer and some members of his gang returned to Florence to learn that a vigilance committee had been formed in Florence to punish those guilty of serious crimes. Plummer then moved to Elk City and later to Montana where he was hanged by a vigilante group in Bannock in 1864 (Hawley 1920:125-126; Lindstrom 1984:18).

By 1863 Florence seems to have lost its early flavor of wild frontier town. The glory days were over and miners looking for the strike that would make them rich quickly had moved on to more promising areas. The miners that remained in the Summit District between 1863 and 1869 were content to make a living, many brought their families and the town took on a more respectable tone. By 1869 the majority of the placer deposits were considered to be "worked out" and the remaining miners voted to overturn the fourteenth article of the Summit District mining laws which read: "Chinese or Tartars are hereby prohibited from ever working these mines under any or all circumstances." After the vote, white miners were able to sell what they considered worthless claims to the Chinese. The arrival of numerous Chinese miners heralded a new era in the Summit Mining District.

Chinese Florence, 1869-1895

White miners were still in the area working on placer and quartz claims during this period. Only two white placer mining companies remained in Florence by 1874. The remainder were Chinese "who had replaced the Star Spangled Banner with a triangular Chinese flag on the camp flagpole" (Idaho Statesman September 23, 1874). The majority of the activity, into the 1880s was that of Chinese miners.

In his reminiscences John McBride (1900) commented that in the years "from 1869-1880... there was scarcely an event in the history of Idaho worth recording...". Clearly he was discounting the remarkable history of the Chinese in Idaho mining camps. First mention of them in the existing Salmon River mining records is dated September 15, 1870 when a claim and a cabin in a gulch tributary to Sand Creek were sold to Ah Hee for \$40 (Elsensohn 1947:68). The Chinese are first mentioned in the Summit Flat records regarding the sale of mining claims on Miller Creek, August 6, 1871, to See Chung for \$267. On September 11, 1872 two white miners were paid \$2,000 by Ah Hing and Company for claims near Florence called "the Baboon claims," presumably in Baboon Gulch (Elsensohn 1947:70).

Although 12,000 Chinese were rumored in the Florence and Warren's areas in 1872 (Trull 1946:9), the only population figures found specifically for Florence that year record 100 Chinese wintering over from 1871 to 1872 (Idaho Signal 16 March 1872, 3:1). Elsensohn (1947:71) says that the numbers of Chinese in Florence never reached those in Warren's. Table 3 presents data on white and Chinese population totals located by this study. The peak number of Chinese in the Florence area occurred in 1885 when 200 Chinese placer miners were at work there.

Table 3. Florence Area Population 1870-1896.

DATE	CHINESE	WHITE	SOURCE
1870	"several thousand"		Povey 1984:7
1871/2	100	15	<u>Idaho Signal</u> (16 March 1872, 3:1)
1881	50	45	<u>Nez Perce News</u> (11 August 1881, 1:6, 4:1)
1884	50	45	Elliot 1884:241
1885		4	<u>Nez Perce News</u> (6 August 1885, 4:1-3)
1885	200	20	<u>Nez Perce News</u> (13 August 1885, 4:1)
1896	10-12		Elsensohn 1970:45
1896		1000	<u>Idaho County Free Press</u> (12 February 1897, 2:2-3)

Povey's information appears to be erroneous as no other figures for the period are close to the "several thousand" Chinese she reported in Florence in 1870. Perhaps her information is actually for the Florence and Warren's areas combined. An 1885 Nez Perce News (4:1-3) August 6 story names the only white men in town, indicating that only four were in residence in Florence itself. A few days later an August 13 article reports that 20 whites and 200 Chinese "find profitable employment every year" apparently referring to the vicinity rather than the town alone. By the time of the quartz boom in 1895-1896 the numbers of Chinese in the District had dropped significantly and numbers of white miners had put them solidly in the majority.

The first Chinese immigrants to arrive in the United States specifically for mining purposes came to California in 1848. Fifty Chinese miners were there by the spring of 1849 and approximately 400 by the end of 1850. By 1880 over 10,000 were mining in the western United States (LaLande 1981:11-12). Most of the Chinese miners who came to America were from the Guangdong (Kwangtung) Province in southeastern China. Natural disasters, over population, poverty and turmoil caused by war and domestic unrest provided impetus for small land holders and landless peasants in Guangdong to emigrate as mining sojourners (Edson 1974:5-6; Ritchie 1986:7-10). "It seemed an attractive solution as it was widely thought that they would become rich and return quickly to enhance themselves, their families and their clans" (Ritchie 1986:10). Chinese emigres had worked in gold mines on the islands of Borneo since the early 1800s. Among the Chinese men who came to America

during the gold rush in the late 1840s were many experienced gold miners (Steiner 1979:11-116):

Although the Chinese miners were largely of peasant stock, they were heirs to at least a 4,000 year legacy of knowledge about mining, smelting and alloying of gold.... They would also have been familiar with the basic principles of hydraulic engineering, for the Chinese have been organizing large, labor-intensive projects for the procurement and distribution of sizeable volumes of water for wet rice farming for over two millennia.... (Neville 1986:54)

Not all the Chinese sojourners in the U.S. became miners, some became merchants, supplying their countrymen with goods from home, and others were laborers building the first transcontinental railroads. Many of the latter became miners after completion of the railroad in 1869.

The original 1861 Summit Mining District laws prevented any Chinese from owning a claim, however when the District was split into four in 1862, no such provision was placed in the new laws drawn up. In 1864 the Idaho Territorial legislature passed a bill giving the Chinese the right to work in Idaho mines in exchange for a monthly tax on each "celestial" miner. William A. Goulder introduced the bill as one

...for taxing foreign miners. By the term foreign miner was not meant the unnatural and unnaturalized Russian, Greek, Finn, Frenchman, or Irishman. The contemplated law was intended entirely for the benefit of the natives of the Flower Kingdom... The bill was as nearly perfect as I could make it, humane and benevolent in its provisions, and bestowed a marked distinction upon the Chinese miner. In the manner of taxation it imposed but the slight and nominal burden of six dollars per month to be paid to the tax-gathers by each individual Chinaman engaged in the actual work of mining (Goulder 1909:354-357).

The bill was copied verbatim from one passed earlier by the California legislature (Goulder 1909:356) and originally specified a tax of \$4.00 per month, raised in 1866 to \$6.00 (Gibbs 1976:97).

Anti-Chinese feeling was wide spread during this period. Discrimination against Chinese miners was prevalent and as they were not permitted to testify in court they were robbed with impunity unless white witnesses were willing to defend them (Beal and Wells 1959:578). The Daily Oregonian (28 February 1862, 2:2) printed an editorial typical of the time declaring the Chinese an "unendurable nuisance" and lauding

The early step taken by the miners at the Nez Perces mines in reference to those opium eating Mongolians... They are no more than dumb driven cattle... Let the mouth of the Columbia and the passes of the Trinity be closed to them... All there is of

wealth to be found, is or will be needed for the support of our own race...

In 1882 the passage of the Chinese Exclusion Act eliminated Chinese immigration for ten years and denied American citizenship. The act was extended in 1892 for another ten years and in 1902 it was extended without limit. The Exclusion Act was finally cancelled in 1943 (Elsensohn 1979:12,117) and immigration quotas equivalent to other nationalities established in 1965.

Chinese were allowed into the Idaho gold mines and some remained in the Florence area at least until the spring of 1897 (Idaho County Free Press 14 May 1897, 2:2-4). Their willingness to buy claims white miners considered worthless allowed the whites one last infusion of cash from their emptied claims.

Much hostility toward the Chinese was based on racial and cultural features considered inferior by many whites and the willingness of the Chinese to work for low wages. The Chinese largely kept to themselves and showed little interest in becoming assimilated into American culture. Most of them had every intention of returning to China as soon as enough wealth could be accumulated.

For white miners the superiority, not the inferiority, of the Chinese miners caused much hatred. One Yankee miner put it bluntly: These "little yellow men were hated by most of the white miners for their ability to grub out fortunes which they themselves had left - for greener pastures" (Steiner 1979:116). The Chinese miners patiently, labor intensively, reworked the mining tailings abandoned by the original claimants and did exceedingly well in many cases.

Hostility toward the Chinese was not unanimous among whites. Documentation of friendly relations between white and Chinese neighbors is not infrequent. Mrs. Ada Cyr, who moved to Florence as a child in 1896, later in her life remembered the kindness of the Chinese still living there. Polly Bemis, a Chinese woman who lived at Warren's and later along the Salmon River, was widely respected before her death in 1933. Herman Reinhart (1962:103-104), a miner in Oregon during the 1850s, refuted claims that the Chinese were dirty and cheap, remembering how Chinese miners on a claim next to his washed carefully in a mining ditch every day, and how a sumptuous dinner was prepared for a group of Americans. "The Chinamen... lived higher than I had any idea of" (Reinhart 1962:104).

Very little has been recorded about the life of Chinese miners living in, and on their claims around, Florence. Other sources of useful information are archaeological and historic studies regarding Chinese placer miners from the 1850s to the early 20th century in Idaho (Trull 1946), Oregon (Edson 1974; LaLande 1981), and New Zealand (Ritchie 1986). Most Chinese miners working claims in these studies were from the common background of the Guangdong peasantry resulting in similar culture histories in geographically divergent settings.

Chinese contributions to placer mining in the West included technological introductions as well as the sheer impact of their labor. In early Oregon and Idaho mining camps Chinese laborers dug ditches for white owned companies. Trull (1946:67) estimated that 50% of the mining ditches in central Idaho were dug by the Chinese, and LaLande's (1981:30) information shows that Chinese built hundreds of miles of flumes and ditches in Oregon.

A routine problem for placer miners was the deposition of tailings on a claim so that they did not interfere with continuing mining efforts. Neatly stacked, space saving walls of tailings were frequently built by the Chinese as they carefully reworked abandoned diggings. It is not possible to be sure all stacked tailings were built by Chinese miners, even though they are frequently called "Chinese walls" :

These features developed as a response to environmental and technological restraints. They were not the result of some sort of ingrained cultural behavior or the part of the Chinese (LaLande 1981:332).

LaLande references 19th century photographs of hydraulic placer mining operations portraying white miners at work among recently stacked rock walls.

Another possible indication of the specific locations of Chinese miners is the presence of flattened, dugout platforms partially excavated into the slopes of drainages. Chinese miners lived in cabins sold to them by white miners or that they built themselves (LaLande 1981:298). They were also known to have used A-frame canvas tents, or huts with brush, mud, or cobble walls (LaLande 1981:179,297; Ritchie 1986:145). Ritchie (1986:148) describes Chinese miners' mud huts in New Zealand as having "solid chimney bases, many complete with hearthstones... [which] are now the only visible remnants of many [of the] mud huts."

LaLande located and excavated similar dugouts clearly associated with Chinese artifacts which yielded no archaeological evidence of superstructures. His interpretation of the dugout features is that they may have been the locations of "ephemeral shelters such as... tents or brush huts..." (LaLande 1981:304).

Chinese miners tended to live in groups, possibly for protection or for reduction of the cost of living, and often because they were contracted to labor gangs supervised by bosses working for mining companies. Ritchie (1986:150) reports

Chinese miners [in New Zealand] seldom lived alone before the turn of the century; usually between two and eight shared a hut together. Three was a common number...

Oregon census reports (ca. 1870s-1880s) indicated that Chinese placer miners lived in groups averaging about ten to fifteen per residence (Edson 1974:25). The 1870 census showed that the Chinese in Pierce lived in households of from one to eleven people with an average size household of 4.1 men. The

average Chinese household size in Pierce in 1880, as recorded by the census, was 6.6 people (Stapp and Longenecker 1984:4).

Even though the Chinese miners were legally admitted into Idaho mining districts they were occasionally prevented from mining by white claim jumpers who felt that federal law forbade Orientals from owning mines. The Chinese paid other whites, called "China herders," to jump their claims and then to stay with weapons on hand to warn off other attackers (Gibbs 1976:97).

Not all the Chinese in a mining camp were employed as miners. They also became laundrymen, freighters, merchants, sawyers, cooks and gardeners (Trull 1946:52); Elsensohn 1970:13; Gibbs 1976:97,99). There was a Chinese laundry in Florence in 1896 (Elsensohn 1947:71). A Chinese man worked for a company out of Lewiston from 1878 to 1889, packing freight to the Idaho County mines. He was called Pie Biter due to his daily consumption of numerous pies. Pie Biter retired in 1889, having saved \$10,000, and returned to China with his fortune (Gibbs 1976:99-100).

By 1870 half of the miners and a third of the population in Idaho was Chinese (Paul 1963:144). Povey (1964:7) reports that from 1870-1880 Chinese miners were in "almost complete control of the placer field." In the fall of 1896 it was reported that the Chinese "still take out considerable gold" from placers in the Florence area (Idaho County Free Press 20 October 1986, 2:1-2), and May of 1897 saw enough snow melt "to allow Chinamen to begin spring placering" (Idaho County Free Press 14 May 1897, 2:2-4). Specific documentation about those miners to date has been elusive.

Newspaper articles from the period 1881-1894, after the Chinese population had peaked and begun to decline, reflect a little activity in the Florence vicinity. An 1881 visit to Florence via the Milner trail, which was "in terrible shape," was described by A.F. Parker in a local newspaper

Florence presented to our view a spectacle at once melancholy and picturesque in the moonbeam. In so far as the number of buildings are concerned the place is nearly as big as the first ward of our city of Lewiston. The resemblance is perfected by the number of dilapidated log tenements and by the forlorn appearance of its principal thoroughfares but there the resemblance ends. We should judge that rents are cheap in Florence. There are buildings of all descriptions in the last stages of dilapidation and decay (Nez Perce News 21 July 1881, 2:1-2).

By 1885 the town was described as dead, with only four white men in town, John and Tom Clark, John Babion and J.L. Smith. Florence was said to be "gradually diminishing year by year as the old buildings collapse under the weight of snow" (Nez Perce News 6 August 1885, 4:1-3) even though the same article says that Florence was producing more gold in 1885 than it had during any of the prior five seasons. Tom Clark was reported to be the only [white?] man working in Baboon Gulch.

A "call to mining men" went out in 1892 because Florence was said to need a bedrock flume to open acres of good ground, presumably for placering operations (Idaho County Free Press 30 September 1892, 4:2). That article described Florence as "dull but not more so than usual." John Clark was working Sand Creek that season and Lizzie Clark was in charge of the hotel which had recently been renovated and was serving beefsteak, pheasant, grouse, home-made butter, etc. A new lodging house had recently been built as well.

In 1895 both placering and quartz mining were in the news. Small placer claims were reported to be in demand although the reason for the renewed interest was not indicated. The Idaho County Free Press (16 August 1895) reported more men prospecting in the Florence basin for quartz than ever before. That same month F.J. Boyer, of Walla Walla, decided to erect a five stamp quartz mill to service the camp (Idaho County Free Press 23 August 1895, 1:6). The Idaho County Free Press reported in November of that year (8 November 1895, 1:3) that the gold claimed from Florence quartz was worth \$14 an ounce, a dollar an ounce better than the district's placer gold. By the end of November the Mining and Scientific Press (23 November 1895, 343:2) was speculating that "the old camp of Florence is destined to again become a great producer." The quartz rush to Florence had begun.

New Florence, 1895-Present

The promise of renewed production in the Florence area in 1895 brought the town its first Post Office with John Clark, a 33 year resident of Florence, as the first postmaster (Schell n.d.:74; Idaho County Free Press 3 January 1896, 4:2-3). That year a state-built wagon road, probably along the route of the Milner Trail, reached the "Florence district" (Idaho County Free Press 26 March 1897, 2:5) allowing much easier access from Grangeville.

Quartz mining had been going on in the District since about 1863 at the Bear Track ledge northwest of Florence above Meadow Creek. The HiYu mine, on Black Sand Creek a mile and a half south of town, had been producing as early as 1872. The Bear Track belonged to John Clark who had an arrastra on the property. The HiYu had a five-stamp mill on it in 1880 but did not function long (Elsensohn 1947:73). Prospectors in the District began discovering substantial quartz lodes during 1895 and by the end of that year 300 quartz claims had been recorded (Idaho County Free Press 26 March 1897, 2:5).

Early in 1896 friction between the new wave of gold seekers and the owners of the original townsite caused the establishment of New Florence about 1/4 mile south of the old townsite (Elsensohn 1947:74). At an April 5 miners' meeting a unanimous decision was made to locate the new town on Summit Flat where roads leading to the major new mines, including the Waverly and the Banner, converged on the state wagon road (Idaho County Free Press 10 April 1896, 1:6; 24 April 1896, 1:5-6). By April 24 the townsite had been platted, its rules and regulation adopted, a recorder and board of trustees elected, lots selected, and preparations for the erection of buildings begun.

The streets were to be 80 ft. wide, blocks 210 ft. square, lots 30 by 98 ft., and 14 ft. wide alleys were to run parallel to main streets, oriented north/south and east/west. The Idaho County Free Press (24 April 1896, 1:5-6) also reported that no individual was to locate more than one business and one residence and that the ten most desirable lots were reserved for the first ten businesses in town. The names of everyone who wintered in the camp were drawn in lottery fashion and each was allowed to select a remaining lot. Approximately fifty lots were chosen in this manner, and then another 10-15 were selected by outsiders.

The first new businesses to claim lots in town included a store, a hotel, a saloon and a meat market. During April, McLean and Company set up a sawmill three to five miles south of town with a capacity of 15,000 board feet per day. Most of the structures built in New Florence were constructed of lumber provided by the McLean mill (Elsensohn 1947:74).

By June 5 the sawmill was working steadily and New Florence was "flourishing." A two story hotel was nearly completed and already doing business and three stores, two saloons, the meat market and several residences had been built but, at least that first year, most of the population in town lived in tents (Elsensohn 1947:74). In October the Idaho County Free Press (30 October 1896, 1:4) reported that a short order restaurant in Florence was doing a good business, and in November that the Florence Mercantile Company had "built up a first class trade" (13 November 1896, 1:4).

The quartz boom was still strong during 1897 and the new town of Florence continued to flourish. A telephone line was constructed linking Florence directly with the outside world and real estate was reported to be "booming" (Idaho County Free Press 1 January 1897, 2:1-2). The same January article announced plans for a newspaper to be published in Florence, called the Florence Miner, it was established by April. Elsensohn (1947:72) said that the Florence Miner was published weekly by Parisot and Monlux. The Idaho County Free Press (2 April 1897, 1:3) reported that Don Carlos Boyd was the publisher at the time. He sold his interest in the newspaper to E.A. Parisot in July (Idaho County Free Press 16 July 1897, 1:5). The Florence Miner served Florence and vicinity at least until early 1899 (Elsensohn 1947:74).

Mail arrived at the Florence Post Office by stage from Grangeville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday during 1897 the town filling with prospectors and miners hoping for a delivery. By the fall of 1897 Florence covered 40 acres and included "three hotels, three general stores, three saloons, a blacksmith shop, two livery stables, the office of the Florence Miner, a small school house and probably twenty dwellings" (Idaho County Free Press 3 September 1897, 2:2). Unlike Old Florence during its boom days, New Florence was reported to be "a happy, free and easy kind of place" (Ibid) where no city marshall was needed.

Quartz mining was in high gear by January 1896 when the Idaho County Free Press (17 January 1896, 4:1-2) reported "miners and prospectors working in shaft and tunnel," listing six working mines by name including the Waverly, located in Section 13. The granitic bedrock was so soft that it was reported that "little or no powder is necessary to sink a shaft or drive a drift" (Idaho

County Free Press 7 February 1896, 1:3-4). The same article declared that miners needed only pick, shovel, pan and rocker as the rocker process would produce \$3-\$25 per day. Hard rock techniques were reported to produce \$20-\$200 per ton of ore processed. Discovery of a silver belt paralleling the gold south of new Florence added to the excitement. Tunnels, shafts and drifts were excavated on numerous properties in the area. In March the Banner mine, about a mile south of the new town, was reported to be recovering \$67 per ton at their "custom mill" (Idaho County Free Press 6 March 1896, 1:5).

In 1897 plans were being formulated for the excavation of the Salmon-Florence tunnel. The tunnel was to be excavated beginning south of Florence near the elevation of the Salmon River then running 8 mi. north to the Florence mining area. The purpose of the tunnel was to drain the Florence mines allowing development. Construction of the tunnel was expected to provide jobs for hundreds or thousands of men (Mining and Scientific Press 7 January 1897, 35:2). Preliminary work had begun on the tunnel by mid-January (Idaho County Free Press 15 January 1897, 2:5) but no further mention was located by this study. The design may not have been feasible and capital needed for the project, \$25,000,000 according to Mining and Scientific Press (9 January 1897, 35:2), may have been prohibitive factors.

Even without the Salmon-Florence tunnel, 3,500 ft. of tunnel and 1,500 ft. of shaft were excavated on Florence claims. The ore processed averaged \$40 to the ton (Mining and Scientific Press 23 January 1897, 77:3).

Many of the producing mines acquired mills, shipped to Florence at great cost, for the reduction of ore on site. Huntington mills produced by Fraser and Chalmers of Chicago were very popular judging by contemporary newspaper articles. The Huntington mills were reputed to be much more efficient than those previously used in the area. The Idaho County Free Press reported (1 October 1897, 2:2) mills lost about 40% of the value of the ore. A new Huntington mill purchased for the Banner mine was expected to save 95% of the value. The Banner mine's Huntington mill was in place and operating by mid-October of 1897 (Idaho County Free Press 17 September 1897, 1:4; 22 October 1897, 1:5) and four Huntington stamp mills were expected to be in place at mines in the area by fall 1898 (Mining and Scientific Press 6 August 1898, 138:2). Huntington Mills were still being installed in the vicinity in 1902 (Idaho County Free Press 16 January 1902, 1:6-7).

Stamp mills being used to process ore on site in the Florence area ranged in size from two to ten stamps. By November 1897, six mills were operating in the mines, four more than the previous year (Idaho County Free Press 19 November 1897, 2:2).

The Waverly mine (Figure 5) located in the southwest quarter of the project area, has a long, varied economic history. It was in production by January 1896, closed and reopened several times, still producing as late as 1939. The articles referred to in this synopsis were from the Idaho County Free Press unless otherwise specified. Opened before the platting of new Florence, the Waverly was only producing about 2.5 oz of gold per ton

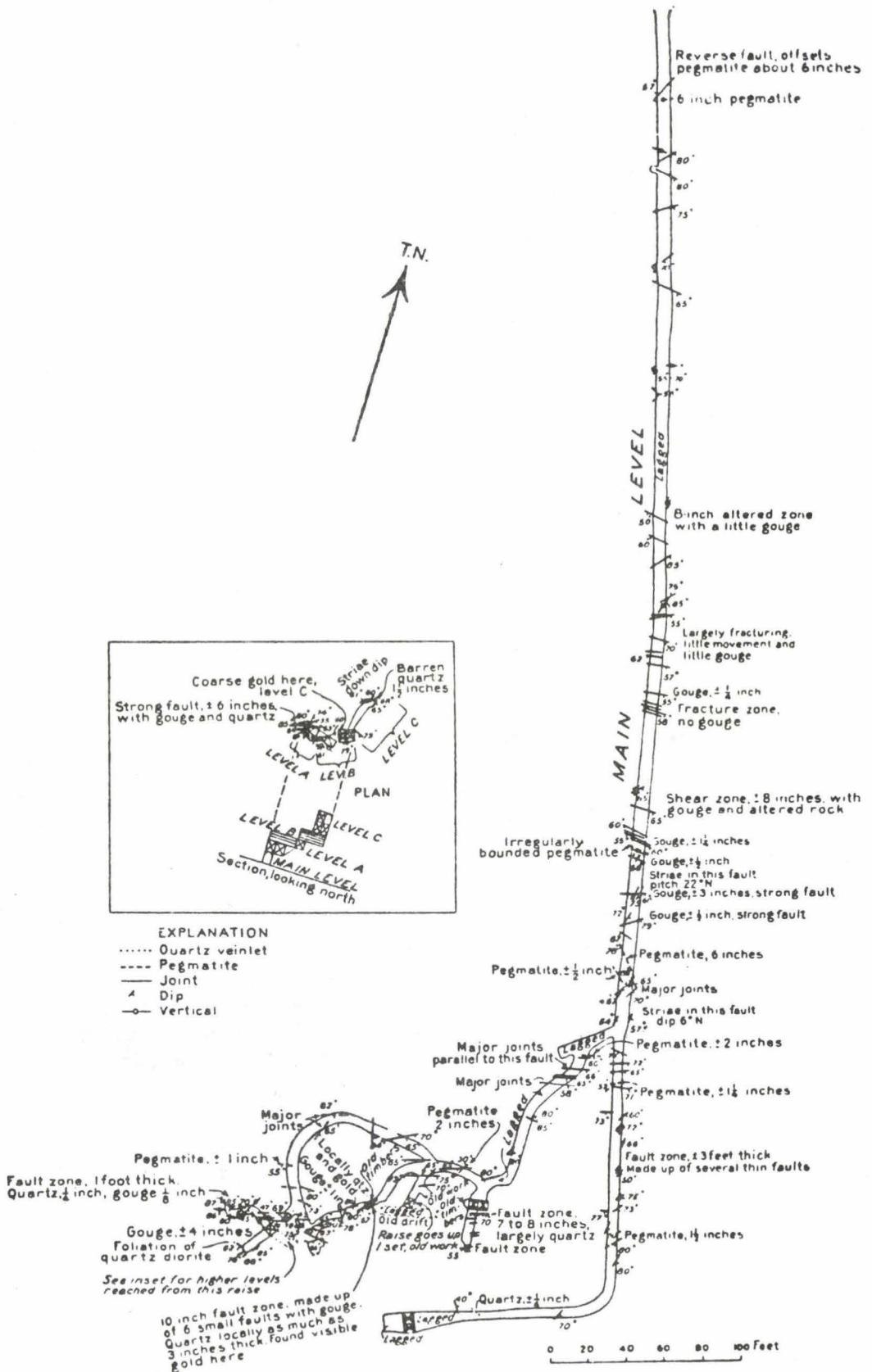


Figure 5. Geologic map of the Waverly Mine (Reed 1939: Figure 18).

in September 1896 and by January 1897 was closed although reported to be opening again soon (11 September 1896, 1:4; 1 January 1897, 2:1-2; 15 January 1897, 2:5). The mine was described in May as one of the most promising in the District (14 May 1897, 2:3-4). In October of 1897 a two stamp mill processed three days worth of Waverly ore for a return of \$650 worth of gold, and a new mill was on its way to Florence to be situated at the Waverly (15 October 1897, 2:3; Mining and Scientific Press 30 October 1897, 415:4). A November 5 article(1:4) reported that four wagons loaded with milling machinery for the Waverly had come through Grangeville. An article November 19 (2:2) indicated that the Waverly was producing well when it reported that the two-stamp mill on the property was to be replaced by a five stamp mill that was "on the way." The new mill may have been a sign of over speculation judging by the fact that by February 1898 the Waverly Company surrendered management of the property to the employees until the debt of "some months wages" could be satisfied (25 February 1898, 1:6). The mine was shut down again in 1902 due to "poor management and a little trouble among the stockholders" (30 July 1903, 1:4) but was reopened in the summer of 1903. At that time there was a two stamp mill on the property which had previously crushed enough ore to pay running expenses but not enough to cover management problems. Apparently problems were not resolved by the reopening of the mine or production was too low because in October "one boiler and engine, one hoist, and mining implements situated on the Waverly mining claim" were to be sold by the Idaho County tax assessor for nonpayment of taxes (29 October 1903, 2:2). No other information about the Waverly was located except a 1939 article (Lewiston Tribune 8 October 1939) which simply mentioned that the Waverly was being operated under lease and bond as the Monte Christo.

As early as August 1898, the Idaho County Free Press (12 August 1898, 4:3) had been advising miners not to go to Florence in search of work. The boom had slowed and many men already there were unable to get work (Table 4). During the same month in 1900, the only store in town was the Florence Mercantile. Other businesses were a saloon, hotel, and two livery stables. Business picked up in Florence by the winter of 1902 when two hotels were operating and the Idaho County Free Press reported "the old camp wears an air of prosperity which it was not seen for several year" (16 January 1902, 1:6-7).

The Idaho State Gazetteer for the years 1910 through 1916 reflect a decline in activity in Florence, at the same time offering other, very suspect information. In the 1910-1911 edition the town is reported to have had a population of 70 and to have been a banking and shipping point and on the Northern Pacific Railway. Mrs. A.J. Benson was the post mistress and kept a hotel, livery stable and general store. Other businesses were the Florence Placer Association, the H.K. Moore Mining Company and a livestock outfit. Two miners, S.A. Moon and Harry Moore, were listed as residents. The Post Office had apparently been discontinued by 1913, the 1912-1913 edition citing Mrs. Benson only as proprietress of a general store. The town was still a banking and shipping point but the railroad had become the Camas Prairie. No other businesses, or residents were listed. The 1914 and 1916 Gazeteers stated that the post office had been discontinued and the Florence mail was

received in Mt. Idaho. The town was still a banking and shipping point on the Camas Railroad in both editions.

Table 4. Florence Area Population ca. 1893 - 1940.

TIME PERIOD	TOWN	VICINITY	REFERENCE
Winter 1883-94		5	Mining & Scientific Press 30 October 1897, 415:4
1894		30	Idaho County Free Press 2 October 1896, 2:1-2
Winter 1894-95		50	Mining & Scientific Press 30 October 1897, 415:4
Winter 1895-96		1000	Mining & Scientific Press 30 October 1897, 415:4
1896		1000	Idaho County Free Press 12 February 1897, 2:2-3;
Winter 1896-97		150	Idaho County Free Press 22 January 1897, 2:1
September 1897		1000	Idaho County Free Press 3 September 1897, 2:2
October 1897		500	Mining & Scientific Press 23 October 1897, 391:3
August 1898		100	Mining & Scientific Press 6 August 1898, 138:2
1910-1911	70		Gazetteer 1910-1911
1933	25		Lewiston Tribune 20 July 1933
1940	40	<600	Elsensohn 1947:77

By 1927 Florence had declined still further. It was described at that time as consisting of "the crumbling front and west wall of what once was a hotel, the ice closet and part of the framework of one of the saloons, a wrecked barn, two woodhouses, and four residence buildings (Wallace Press 10 February 1927).

By 1940 only ten people lived in town (Elsensohn 1947:77). The last resident of Florence was said to have been Eva Canfield (Lindsay 1988) who owned most of the buildings still existing on the south side of the meadow at the new Florence location. Canfield was 70 years old in 1940 when she completed the census of the local mining region by traveling on horseback, skis and on foot to register local inhabitants (Elsensohn 1947:77). Eva Canfield owned "a considerable number of claims along Miller Creek" and a sixth of an interest in six claims on Sand Creek staked in 1935 (Reed 1939:32,35).

The site of Old Florence was in a state of decay by early 1897 when twenty or thirty buildings remained, including the jail and the old Masonic Hall, in use as a stable (Idaho County Free Press 12 February 1897, 2:2-3). The same article mentioned that a building in Old Florence had been torn down in 1896 and two Chinese miners "rocked out the site of the old cabin" and collected \$200 worth of gold dust. Later in 1897, the Idaho County Free Press (3 September 1897, 2:2) reported that only a half dozen of the old buildings were left. New buildings were reportedly built at the site of the original town as a response to a minor increase in mining activity, quartz and placer, in 1912 (Idaho County Free Press 15 August 1912, 1:6). In 1927 the Wallace Press (10 February 1927) reported that there was nothing remaining of Old Florence but a clearing in the forest. A 1939 map (Reed 1939: Plate 1) shows three structures labeled "Ward" and one labeled "Hielman" in the vicinity of the original towns.

Although newspaper articles of the period were enthusiastically optimistic about the potential of the Florence vicinity to yield, one predicting that as much gold would be removed from area quartz mines as had been by placering (Idaho County Free Press 14 August 1895, 4:3), Reed (1939:20) reported that quartz mining was not very successful in the District. His assessment was that the quartz boom lasted about three years and all but ceased at Florence after a rush to Buffalo Hump began in 1898. Paul (1963) in assessing quartz mining in the inland northwest during the 1860s and 1870s points to reasons for general failure in the industry that may also have applied to the Florence quartz mines of the late 1890s.

... the expectation was that vein mines of gold and silver would take the place of the declining placers, and much was said about the greater stability this would bring to Northwestern society... But the mines themselves, and the reduction plants, fared badly. Most were small, poorly financed, badly equipped, of uncertain value, and managed by men of limited knowledge and experience. Many of the owners and promoters were placer men who underestimated the difficulty and expense of opening veins, overestimated their veins richness, and expected

the quick return to which they had been accustomed in placer mining (Paul 1939:144-145).

Gold mining picked up in central Idaho in the early 1930s due in part to the depression and an increase in gold prices, but Florence didn't really share in that revival (Reed 1939:20). Production estimates for the years up to 1939 showed the District had produced between \$15 and \$30 million of which probably less than \$225,000 (1-2%) came from lode mining (Reed 1939: 1). Bureau of Mines records for the years 1901-1936 show a total production of \$30,000 worth of gold and silver of which half was recovered from placers and half from lodes (Reed 1939:20).

Clearly placer mining continued to make a significant contribution to the District's production long past the initial placer boom of the 1860s. A miner with claims in the Florence vicinity reported to the Idaho County Free Press (14 August 1896, 4:3) that there were plenty of good placer locations unclaimed and that he was convinced that as much gold still lay in the placers as had been removed in "the early days." He felt that an abundance of gold flour in the placers had been overlooked because earlier miners had "not learned to save it." In 1902 a "big dredge" was reported to be working placer deposits on Sand Creek (Lewiston Tribune 21 August 1900, 4:4-5).

A minor rush to Florence in 1906 centered on placer mining. The "rich strike" was reported to be in the immediate vicinity of old placer mines, producing ore samples "rich with small gold nuggets" (Idaho County Free Press 16 August 1906, 1:4). The article also said that the decomposed nature of the bedrock made "the quartz free milling." Placering techniques were being utilized to free gold in the decomposing bedrock.

In 1909 the Idaho County Free Press (6 May 1909, 3:3) received a letter from the manager of the Florence Placer Mining Company, which owned "valuable placer property" near Florence. The letter stated that the company had 15 men in their employ working with water supplied by "ditches and piping." The article went on to say that a big cleanup was expected that season.

During 1912 a shipment of heavy freight was delivered to S.A. Moon's property for his "new placer and hydraulic mining operations" (Idaho County Free Press 15 August 1912, 1:6). This year also saw another minor boom at Florence according to newspaper reports. The same article speculated that the old camp was about to "take on a new lease on life" in both placer and quartz mining operations. Forty thousand pounds of freight were to be hauled during the summer and fall to new operations on Meadow Creek and a five mile long ditch had recently been finished to supply water "to the old town" from French Creek. The ditch was to provide water for all milling and domestic purposes as well as for hydraulic mining on ground unworked before due to a lack of water.

A 1917 newspaper article (Idaho County Free Press 11 October 1917, 1:3) predicted prosperity at Florence again. The Wells Company, a Denver based group, was employing ten placer miners and expected to put a dredge into operation the following year. No other mentions of placering were noted

until a 1939 article (Lewiston Tribune 8 October 1939) mentioned "the continued placering of the old townsite of Florence by James Ward, Theodore Hold and Mackey Williams."

The last located newspaper mention of placering in the District was in a 1961 article (Lewiston Tribune 27 October 1961) about a bucket line dredge operating 24 hours a day on the main channel of Meadow Creek. The modern dredging operations were begun in mid-August that year with a system capable of recovering a greater percentage of available gold than historic dredging operations had been able to.

The second florescence of the Summit Mining District never attained the population nor the flamboyance of the first. New interest in the area was a response to improvements in mining technology, capital investment on a national scale, and fluctuating gold prices. Population increases in the area were also a reflection of regional and national trends. The population increased tremendously from 1890 to 1910 as thousands of people emigrated from Europe because of poor economic conditions there and in response to American recruiters for labor. The Chinese, in contrast, had slowly decreased in numbers as men returned home and were not replaced because of the Exclusion Act.

Mining underwent rapid industrialization in the 30 years beginning in 1860. Major technological improvements in underground mining included dynamite, machine drills, square-set timbering, steam hoists, and the use of electricity for power. Advances in metallurgy also improved the yield of gold extracted from poorer grade ores. Improved railroad systems eased access to mining areas for men and equipment (Wyman 1971).

Extraction of poorer grade ores from deeper in the mountains required miners, equipment and money. Around the turn of the century entrepreneurial mining investment in America was high, in spite, or perhaps because, of a severe economic depression in the early 1890s when precious metal prices plummeted. In subsequent years control by corporate ownership often reduced available capital as funds were used for speculation in other ventures or prices of precious metals fluctuated (Wyman 1971). As in the rest of the American west fortunes of mining operations and settlements like Florence were firmly linked to the national economy.

ARCHAEOLOGY

The contract called for an intensive survey of Section 13, production of a non-instrument map of discernable building locations at Florence, and an estimate of the original extent of Old Florence. Each of these subjects was addressed by the field survey with varying degrees of success. Subsequent analysis, interpretation, and discussion was greatly aided by the extensive archival research undertaken.

Methodology

The intended survey strategy for the project area was to locate the cadastral section corners and use them as geographic reference points for systematic survey transects. The initial transect of the east section line from north to south resulted in immediate changes in approach. Dense forest with poor surface visibility, the deceptiveness of the 40 ft. contour intervals on the USGS 7.5' quadrangle map, and the number and complexity of cultural traces all became factors influencing the changes. Effort was focused on the major drainages, using transects following ridge tops and slope contours (Figure 6), and on producing the Florence map (Figure 9).

A two person survey team conducted most of the survey with the help of a third person for some transects and production of the map. The survey took place from August 1 through August 8, 1988 and covered the areas shown in Figure 6 using transects with a maximum 30 m. spacing. Information sufficient for filling out Forest Service site forms was collected, sketch maps completed and black and white photographs taken.

Results

Twenty-one features were recorded and mapped at Florence and an additional 71 features recorded for 14 new sites (Figure 6). Sites should not be considered equivalent; they include highly variable numbers and kinds of features. They are based on feature proximity, similarity of feature form, or the likelihood that disparate forms are part of a functional system.

Feature kinds and numbers are shown in Table 5. Sites included single or clustered remnants of habitations, dugouts, log and milled lumber structures, earthen dams, mine adits and attendant machinery, and a major water diversion ditch.

Log structures include all features showing evidence of log construction, notched logs, for example, as well as standing walls. The term 'dugout' is derived from leveling of an area for a habitation, most often requiring excavation of a slope. They often have a pile of granitic rock in one wall representing a hearth or collapsed chimney (Figure 7). Foundations have been tabulated separately from dugouts and defined slightly differently. One subgroup of six features has clear evidence of sill logs and is closely related to standing log structures. The remaining features include foundations excavated to a significant, intended sub-surface depth. The 'Other' category includes structures built by various techniques and materials including board and batten, with rock walls, and with dimensioned lumber.

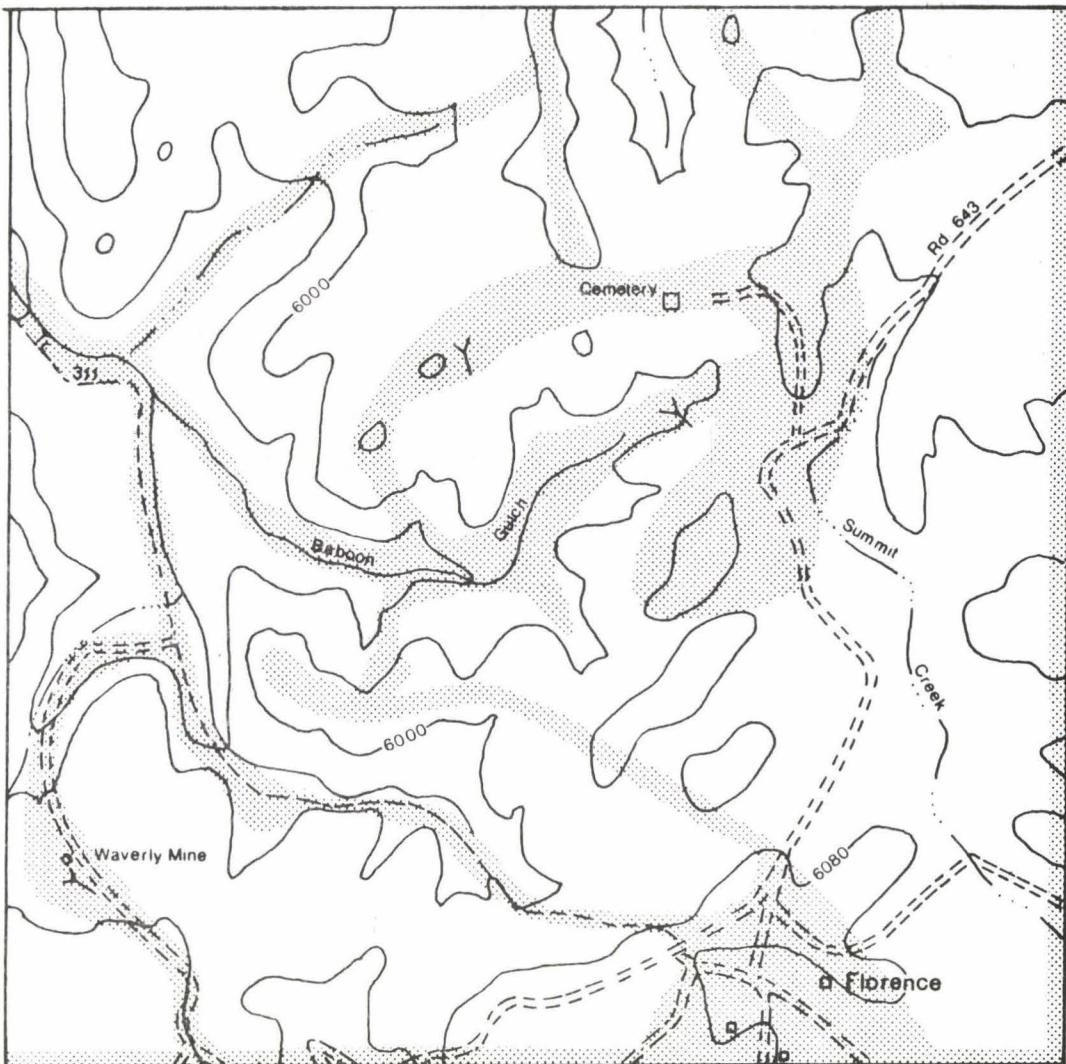


Figure 6. Locations of survey transects, 80'contours.

Earthworks applies to landscape modifications and excavations. A single, major hydraulic ditch excavated in Old Florence was recorded. However, there are numerous small, channeling ditches following the contours of every slope in the section that were not recorded. There are also innumerable prospects scarring the ground surface. A rough tabulation by one surveyor on the initial transect of the east section line noted ten ditches in an area that is relatively less steep and dissected than most of the rest of Section 13. Placer mined and sluiced areas were also not mapped. This includes not only areas in the major drainages, but also ridge tops where decomposed, weathered bedrock was mined.

Mine related features consist of primarily of machinery. Piles of logs may have been stockpiled shoring for hardrock mines and the log decks may have functioned in shoring acquisition or some other mine support activity. The pilings may represent supports for a flume. Similarities in construction suggest the 'tank support' may have been a structure to hold a ball mill.

Table 5. Kinds and Frequencies of Features.

KIND	N=
BUILDINGS	
Log Structure	22
Dugout	22
Foundation	9
Other Structures	7
	Subtotal 60
EARTHWORKS	
Adits	7
Dams	4
Ditch	1
	Subtotal 12
MINE RELATED	
Ore Mills	9
Log Piles/Decks	5
Engines	1
Pilings	1
Tank Support	1
Hydraulic Pipe	1
	Subtotal 11
MISCELLANEOUS	
Springbox	3
Pits	3
Fence	1
Rock Wall	1
Vehicle	1
	Subtotal 9
	TOTAL 92

See Appendix C for tabulations.

Several of the remaining, miscellaneous features are associated with domestic habitation sites as with the spring boxes and pits, some of which represent privy holes. The others are unique in their occurrence.

The Sites (Figure 7).

More extensive information is available on site forms included in a separate Appendix and volume. Original forms and photographs are on file at the Nez Perce National Forest Office, Grangeville, Idaho.

*10-IH-1917 (FN 1) - Historic Placer Mining and Habitation

Site consists of four features in the bottom of a heavily placer mined, unnamed intermittent drainage tributary to Miller Creek. Features include two earthen dams across the upper end of the drainage, a pile of rotted logs, and an excavated 'L' shaped depression. The depression is associated with late 19th/early 20th century domestic and mining related refuse and probably represents a dugout dwelling.

*10-IH-1918 (FN 2) - Historic Placer Mining and Habitation.

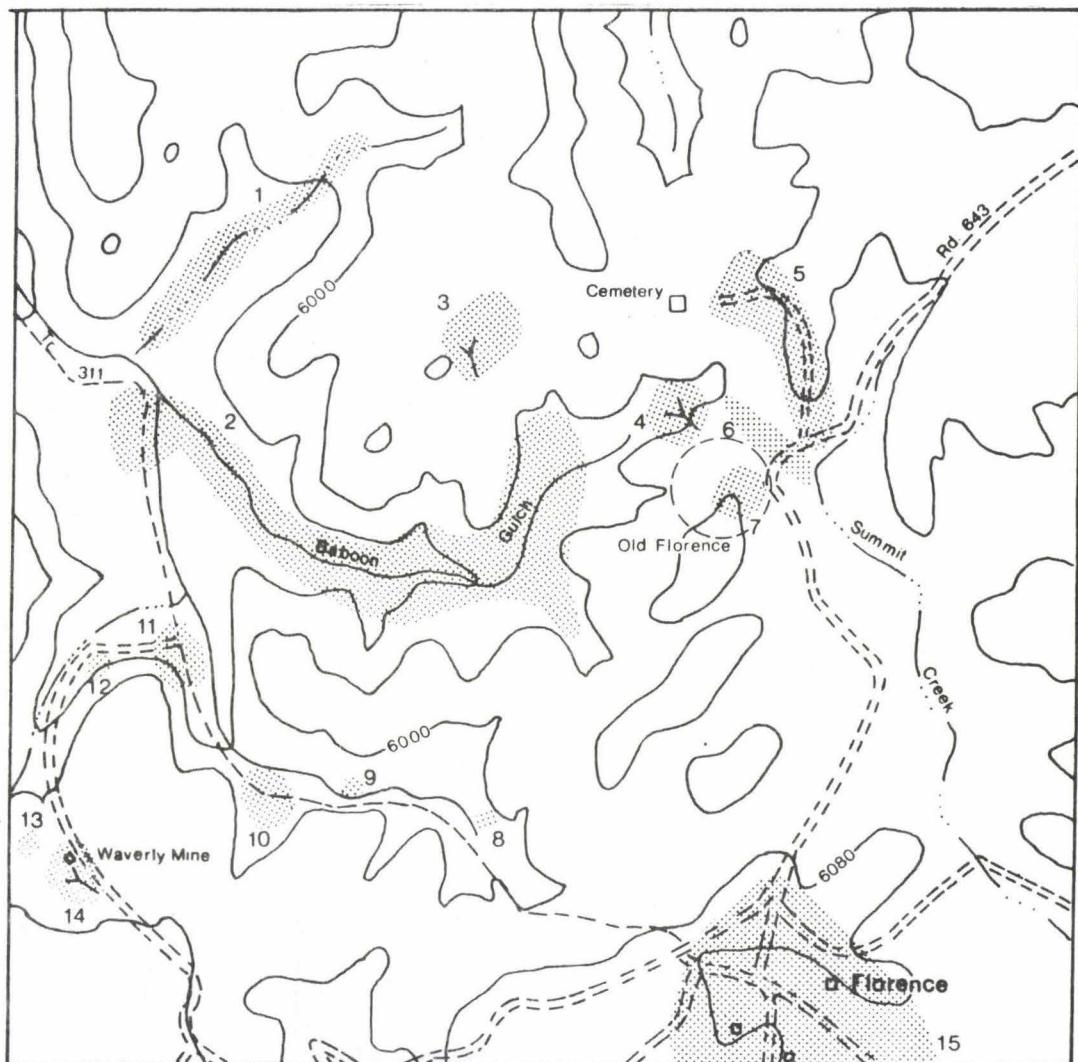
Site consists of 13 features in the bottom of the heavily placer mined Baboon Gulch. Features include excavated and leveled dugout areas representing miners' dwellings, and a small earthen dam across a small tributary intermittent drainage. The dugouts are on the slope above the drainage bottom where major sluicing activity took place. Several occur in pairs and none is more than about 150' from its nearest neighbor. Artifact associations, including a Chinese rice bowl sherd, suggest these and other dugouts represent some of the earliest settlement in the area. If all of these locations were occupied simultaneously, they would have formed a small, decentralized community in Baboon Gulch. Such a community would be somewhat isolated from the more densely occupied locations at either old or new Florence. Such isolation may reflect early racist attitudes toward Chinese, as well as simply being a function of proximity to work.

*10-IH-1919 (FN 3) - Historic Quartz Mining.

A portal to a collapsed adit, now barred by a locked gate, and a Huntington ball mill for crushing ore, located to the N. of the adit make up this site. Gus Halmadge of Riggins, a miner on an unpatented claim in the area, said the mill was associated with the adit. Regional newspaper articles from 1896 to after the turn of the century indicate such mills were widely used in northern Idaho quartz mines. The site is located north of Baboon Gulch.

*10-IH-1920 (FN 4) - Historic Quartz Mining.

Site includes a collapsed adit with portal in the bottom of Baboon Gulch, and an associated log structure and loading platform or log pile on the slope above the entrance to the adit. Associated artifacts suggest both domestic and mining activity probably dating to the minor quartz booms of the 20th century. The site is near the head of the drainage.



**Figure 7. Locations of sites, Section 13, T. 25 N., R. 3 E.
(Numbers correspond to FN's or Field Numbers.)**

*10-IH-1921 (FN 5) – Historic Residential Locales.

Four unrelated features of similar age, a tent platform, log cabin, and a log deck, all probably dating to the last 50 years, located at the head of Baboon Gulch make up this site.

*10-IH-1922 (FN 6) – Historic Placer Mining--Stream Channelization

Site is a diversion ditch, with short tunnel segments excavated through bedrock, designed to capture water from upper Summit Creek and feed it into Baboon Gulch for placer mining. This ditch could date as early as 1862, although there is no evidence other than newspaper accounts of

construction of a major ditch in that year (Washington Statesman 9 August 1862, 3:7). There is a low density scatter of historic late 19th century artifacts including metal, glass, ceramic and bone, on either side of the ditch which may represent the Old Florence occupation.

*10-IH-1923 (FN 7) - Structural Remains associated with 20th Century Mining.

Site consists of three collapsed and disintegrating, milled lumber buildings of board and batten construction, and associated 20th century trash located on the site of old Florence. The buildings appear to correspond to those in a photograph of 'later' structures on the site of Old Florence (Barton et al. 1958: Figure 12).

*10-IH-1924 (FN 8) - Collapsed Adit

A collapsed adit at the level of Miller Creek and its intact shoring and portal walls made of notched logs make up the site. The visible portion of the adit is ca. 50' long. Several 6-7" diameter, half ripped logs are piled outside the adit entrance. The site is probably associated with the hardrock, quartz mining era from the 1890s to 1930s, however no other information or artifacts were found to aid dating.

*10-IH-1925 (FN 9) - Rock Wall.

Site consists of a wall measuring 12' long, ca. 3' high (6 courses), and ca. 20" wide constructed of granitic cobbles and boulders located adjacent to Miller Creek. Its narrowness makes it unlike so called 'Chinese walls' or stacked tailings. No associated artifacts were observed.

*10-IH-1926 (FN 10) - Historic Placer and Hard Rock Mining.

Site consists of four collapsed adits, two partially intact log structures, three possible collapsed structure locations, remains of four dugout structures, and assorted machinery, trash and debris associated with quartz mining. The site is located at the mouth of and part way up an intermittent drainage tributary to Miller Creek. It is a curious mixture of mining techniques probably representing different episodes and ages of work. A collapsed adit appears to have tunneled through earlier placer tailings to the bedrock in the slope. Tailings at the presumed portal head of the adit are neatly stacked. Older dugouts are arrayed above the bottom of the drainage on the lip of the cut bank and may owe their survival to this location. More recent log structures are in the drainage near adit portals. One may have been a cook house suggesting crews were in residence or at least fed on site. Other structures in the drainage are difficult to discern. Diesel engines linked in tandem may have driven ore milling machinery. The location corresponds to tunnels shown on Reed's map (1939: Plate I) and called the Bull Run claim, although the text places the mine on the north side of Miller Creek (Reed 1939: 39). It was being worked in 1936 by Fred Jonson and associates.

*10-IH-1927 (FN 11) - Residential Structures.

Site consists of the remains of two structures; one with rock walls, the other a level, dugout area containing no features. The dugout has been disturbed in the center, probably by relic collectors. The two features represent residential styles possibly related to both ethnic and chronological differences. Artifacts associate the rock structure with early placer mining. The site is adjacent to Miller Creek which has been heavily placered in the vicinity.

*10-IH-1928 (FN 12) - Log Cabin.

This site consists of a 10' by 12', partially collapsed cabin and two small, shallow holes, probably dug by relic collectors. Artifacts, including large dimension hosing, suggest hydraulic mining in the vicinity as well as domestic activities at the cabin. It is located adjacent to the road leading past the Waverly Mine down into the bottom of Miller Creek.

*10-IH-1929 (FN 13) - Historic Habitation (Figure 8).

Site consists of a leveled area with a well built chimney recess made of granitic rocks with an associated debris scatter. A rocker grizzly, glass, and can artifacts associate the site with early placer mining and residential activity. The site is located on a slope opposite the Waverly Mine above an intermittent drainage tributary to Miller Creek.

*10-IH-1930 (FN 14) - Quartz Mine, The Waverly.

Site consists of a hard rock mining operation including parts of a ball mill; six structures; a dump; an earthen dam; three log piles or scatters; early 20th century vintage automobile parts; and cast iron and sheet metal piping probably related to hydraulic mining. Earliest newspaper mention of the mine is dated January 17, 1896 (Idaho County Free Press). It was patented in 1904 and work was on going in 1939 according to the Lewiston Tribune of October 8 of that year. The Waverly is located along a two-track road that links FS Rd. 643 with the bottom of the Miller Creek drainage.

*10-IH-518 (FN 15) - Historic Townsite, Florence (Figures 9 and 10).

Remaining features at new Florence are 16 structures or structural remains including cabins, barns, one with attached pole corral, outhouses, springhouses, 'jail' and hotel; five excavated pits; and remains of a pole fence. Most features are located on the perimeter of a meadow. A cluster of features including a cabin, outhouse, two barns, bunk house (?), corral, and spring house make up the former residence of Eva Canfield, the last resident of Florence. Other structures appear to be primarily residential.

A single foundation, F. 21, the location of one of the old Hotels, was recorded within the meadow. Patterns in meadow vegetation and subtle topographic variation suggest the area contains more evidence of buildings

than has been recorded. Vegetation also may obscure additional artifact distributions.



Figure 8. 10-IH-1929, Dugout and chimney, direction faced is north.

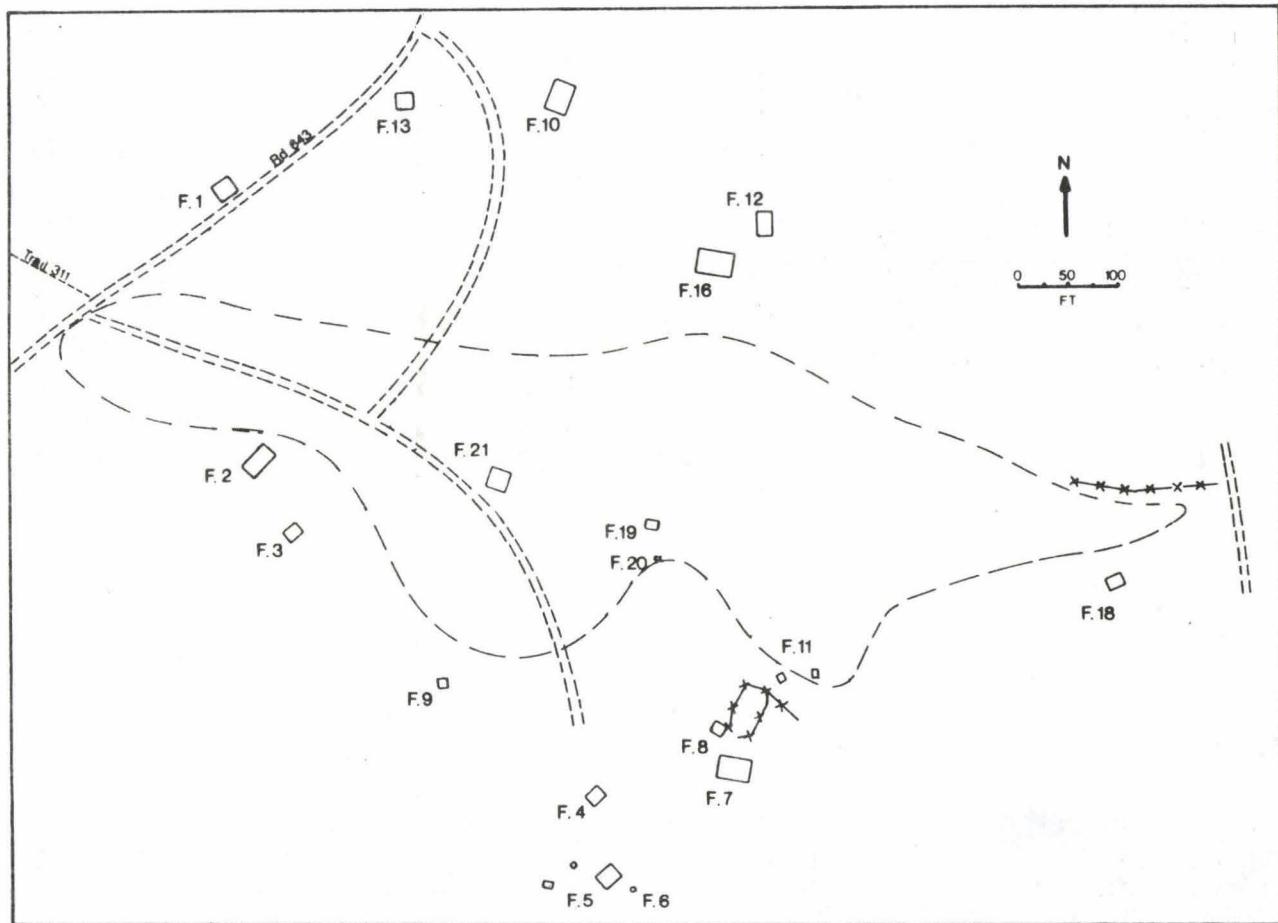


Figure 9. Map of new Florence (10-IH-519) showing feature locations and meadow margin (dashed line).



Figure 10. Two views of Florence. The upper photo probably pre-dates the lower which was taken in 1926. The central building in each is identified as a hotel. Direction faced in the lower photo is southwest (Idaho State Historical Society photos).

Discussion

Sites recorded by this survey may represent the entire span of historically described mining related settlement. The present level of data collected from them allows fairly broad area-wide discussions of functional inferences, chronology, and site formation processes. The following discussion is based on the association of artifacts with types of features. The major bias of the data is the non-systematic method of collection. Lists of artifacts were compiled rapidly while mapping site features. Quantified comparison is not undertaken for this reason, however, nominal level data suggest trends for further evaluation.

Function.

The functions of most of the sites is fairly straightforward; they are related to mining, and to subsisting while mining. Gold brought people to Florence and techniques of extraction, environmental factors, and cultural biases determined who they were and how they lived. None of these factors was constant through time.

Features represent details of activity. Earthworks and mine associated features are clearly related to the extractive process. The functions of other features, particularly structures is less certain. From historic accounts and from earlier studies, dugouts have been assumed to represent residential locations, possibly Chinese, and likely the earliest in the study area. Their superstructures are uncertain; they may have been tent, log, or milled lumber, little remains besides the chimney rocks.

Log structures are probably more recent, especially in the Florence vicinity. They also tend to be larger and more varied in size and layout than the dugouts (Figure 11). They may have functioned as residences, stock buildings, or mine storage or utility buildings.

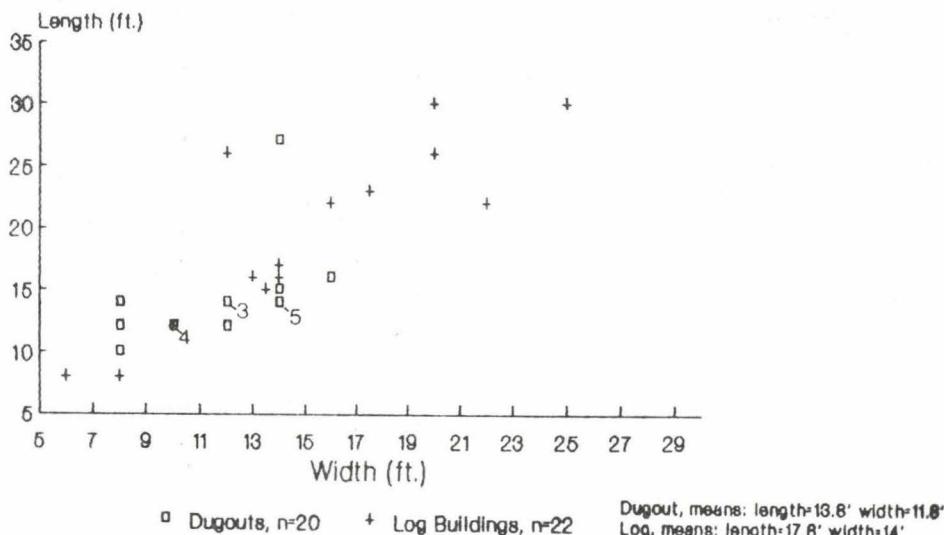


Figure 11. Scatter plot of length x width for dugouts and log buildings.

Table 6 presents functional associations of artifacts used in examining differences among feature types. Figure 12 presents the distribution of occurrence of the associations among the feature types. Dugouts have the most distinctive pattern among the four groups, probably because they are architecturally less divergent, and representing some behavioral uniformity. Dugouts have the highest incidence of domestic trash along with a markedly higher percentage of mining related objects. These objects are primarily hand tools associated with early placer mining techniques, shovels, gold pans, and grizzlies. Distribution of the dugouts on slopes above the drainages suggests a dispersed residential locations closely associated with the place of work.

Table 6. Functional Artifact Associations.

DOMESTIC	HARDWARE	MINING
Food cans	Pipe	Shovels
Tableware	Bolts	Grizzly
Crockery	Lead	Hose
Beverage bottles	Spikes	Gold Pan
Clothing	Strap	
Cut Bone	Sheet Metal	
Stove Parts	Barrel Bands	
Cookware		

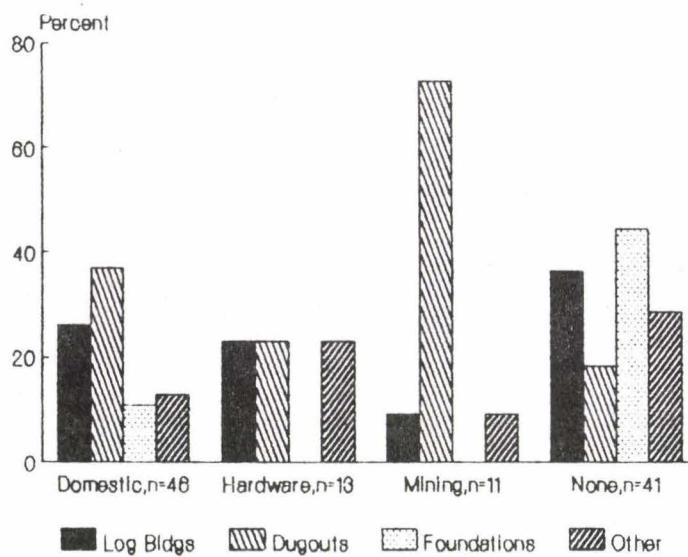


Figure 12. Distribution of artifact associations among Features.

In contrast, the log structures show some domestic trash (probably underestimated), but are less likely to have mining related tools associated. This may be directly related to their association with more mechanized quartz

mining techniques no longer requiring the same hand tools. During the second boom men worked as wage laborers and either lived at the mine in communal circumstances as suggested by the large size of Feature 8 at the Waverly Mine, a log bunkhouse(?) approximately 25 ft. x 30 ft., or with families in Florence. Unlike the Chinese, white residents were probably more likely to participate in the central Florence community. Log buildings were also less likely to be exclusively residential locations.

Chronology

A second exercise was undertaken to determine if artifacts could help to confirm the rough chronology of early dugouts and later log structures. Table 7 presents a list of artifacts with probable dates of manufacture. Figure 13 presents the distribution of these older artifacts by feature type showing the majority to be from the dugouts.

Table 7. Chronologically Significant Artifacts.¹

OBJECT	DATE
Hole-in-Cap Can	< 1903 ²
Ironstone	1850-1890
Chinese Porcelain	< 1870 ³
Patent Medicine Bottle	1800-1915
High Kick Liquor Bottle	1850-1890
Aqua Glass	1800-1910
Square Cut Nail	< 1890
Dated Artifacts	

¹ Derived from IMACS (1986) unless noted.

² Rock (1984)

³ Double Happiness Pattern (Pastron et al. 1981)

The strong association of the dugouts with older artifacts enhances their interpretation as probably representing the oldest residential locations in the project area. High kick bottles, patent medicine bottles, grizzlies, gold pans, hole-in-cap cans, and shovels are frequently found artifacts at these locations. A greater association of log structures with late 19th century artifacts was expected because so many of these buildings are located at new Florence which grew at about that time. Many of the log structures at new Florence may well post-date the turn of the century. Accounts of the town around 1896 describe most of the buildings as constructed from locally milled lumber (see p.). Many of these buildings may have been within the meadow, their foundations and any remaining artifacts now hidden by vegetation. The impact of relic collectors to an accessible historic site and its portable artifacts also should not be discounted.

Site Formation Processes.

The nature of formation processes in the study area is likely to be at least as complex as its history. Settlement from 1861 to the present was by

diverse social groups varying in number, residential location, and mining techniques. The rapidity of change, especially in the two early periods, short occupation spans, and cycles of site re-use make clear chronological partitioning difficult. These factors apply to both residential and mining locations.

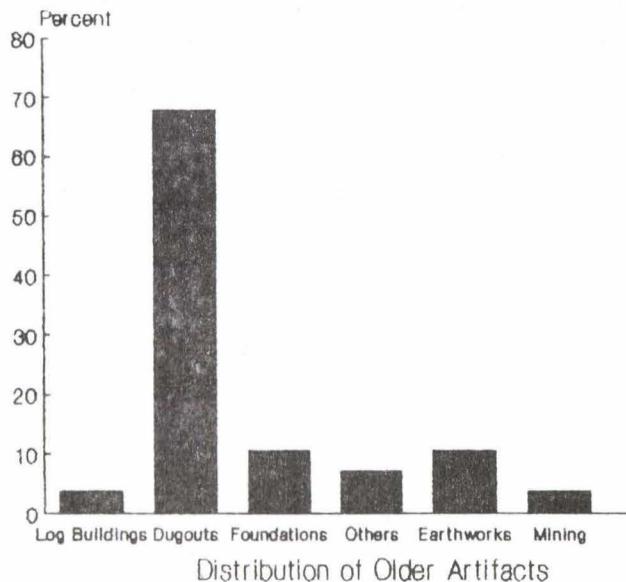


Figure 13. Distribution of older artifacts among features.

Physical processes associated with mining have, perhaps, the greatest effect on sites determining location, function, and preservation. Placer and lode mining are by their nature, destructive processes. The landscape is modified to feed the needs of the mine; gravels and weathered bedrock are sluiced and replaced, drainage patterns are modified to shunt water where needed, forests are removed for access to deposits and to provide shoring for underground operations, tailings from ore processing are placed and replaced where most convenient. While mining sites are tied to mineral locations, residential locations may vary, as has been demonstrated, with factors such as organization of labor and cultural preference. Residential locations will always make way for mining so that there is no guarantee of site preservation.

The last point is illustrated by Old Florence (Figure 14). According to historic records, buildings remained at the head of Baboon Gulch until the quartz boom of the 1890s, but none remained by 1927. The old town site was reportedly being sluiced as late as 1936 (Reed 1939: 36). Although not a certainty, much of Old Florence may have been destroyed by mining of the weathered bedrock on the ridge. The remaining low density, late 19th century artifact scatter may be more readily associated with the 1890s than with any period before, although a second Chinese ceramic sherd with the three circles and dragon fly pattern of Swatow Ware (Pastron and Garaventa



Figure 14. Two views of old Florence, exact location uncertain. The direction of view is similar. Dates unknown (Idaho Historical Society).

1981:426) was found in the vicinity. The location indicated on Figure 7 is an estimate of the extent of this scatter. Historic records suggest a larger area was probably involved and that there was significant non-centralized development, if the account of a 'thousand' campfires on the surrounding hills is given credence.

Past access to the larger market economy, both regional and national, and its goods also affects the artifact constituents of sites and the ability to date and interpret cultural manifestations in the project area. The unfavorable location of the project area for agriculture and stock raising and needs for specialized mining equipment insured constant contact with both regional and national markets.

Participation in those markets was variable through time depending on the social groups involved, development of transportation and of the markets themselves. The earliest miners carried food and tools as they explored the region. After the initial strikes, pack routes were quickly established to supply Old Florence from urban and agricultural centers to the west. The subsequent period saw development of a regional agricultural base and probably greater reliance on local sources for food and supplies. The increased Chinese population of the second period was probably less likely to participate in extensive purchasing from beyond regional supply sources except for culturally favored or prescribed articles locally unavailable.

Historic documentation of the first boom period is fairly extensive, however, artifacts clearly attributable are rare. The period of Chinese Florence is slightly better represented, but grades into the boom period of the 1890s. The 20th century component is well represented by a variety of trash and separation of early and recent material is relatively easy.

Preservation of sites influences detection and interpretation. Wood, both logs and milled lumber, has been the primary building material in the area. There is little literature available to archaeologist on rates of decay of logs or lumber in similar, upland forested settings subject to extremes of temperature and moisture (cf. Schiffer 1987), although such information could probably be derived from existing records or from research in the project area. Wilson's study of the Rocky Mountain Cabin (RMC) found that the earliest datable one is from the 1880s with the dominant construction period from 1900 to 1930 (Wilson 1984:52). Possible biases due to differential preservation and marked increase in western population beginning in the 1880s are not addressed.

Structures dating to the 1860s in the project area are unknown. The dugouts are thought to date to after ca. 1870 and to represent a vernacular architecture associated with other rural industrial sites such as railroad construction camps (see Anderson 1983; Buckles 1983). Their associated superstructures are unknown at this time, some may represent early cabins, tents, or huts described by historic sources. However, they appear to represent a distinct shelter type smaller than the RMC (Figure 15). The RMC also had overhanging porch or extended eaves and metal stoves for heating and cooking, rather than stone chimneys.

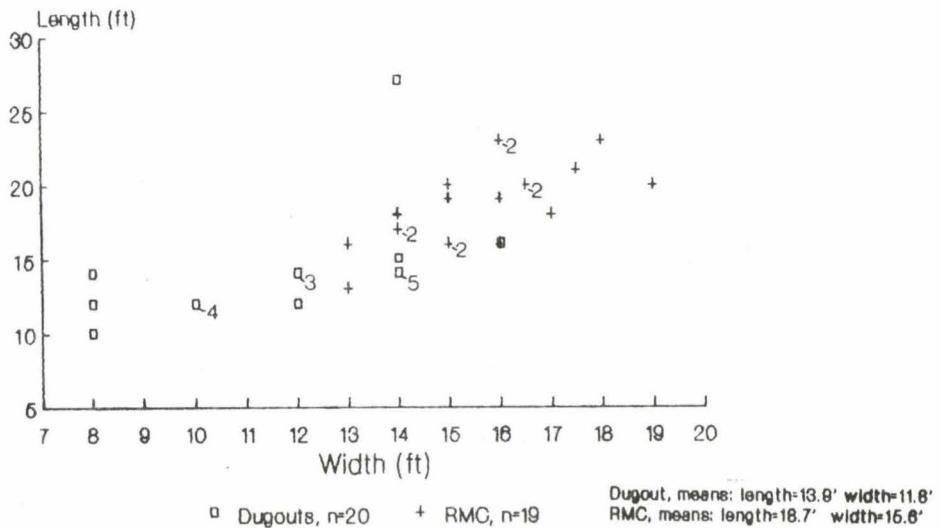


Figure 15. Scatter plot of lengths and widths of dugouts & Rocky Mountain Cabins. Data for cabins is from Wilson (1984).

Detection of site locations and their preservation are highly influenced by vegetation. Early descriptions, photographs, and variable age of present tree stands suggest there were probably several episodes of deforestation in the project area. Today, trees with diameters up to 10" are growing in some dugout features. Understory shrubbery tends to be denser in burned or logged areas. In the Florence meadow, dense grass and sedges obscure building outlines.

Finally, the affects of looters appears to vary directly with ease of access. Major mine locations, such as the Waverly, and the town sites appear to have been more extensively collected and damaged by excavation than many of the dugouts. However, even relatively isolated locations masked by forest are not untouched as shown by the array of shovels and artifacts at 10-IH-1918, Feature B. Looters thus become a significant element in site formation processes along with intentional and accidental deforestation, forest maturation, and continued mining and prospecting through the years.

Theoretical Considerations

Archaeologists in Idaho have managed to prepare several reports on research, including excavations, conducted in settings similar to old and new Florence. Most have been focused on investigating material remains from mining camps (Waldbauer 1986), often with Chinese artifacts of particular interest (Jones 1980, Jones et al. 1979), or primary concern (Stapp and Longenecker 1984). Few have included an encompassing theoretical position in research design or method because investigations have been largely preliminary.

Local historic archaeology may lag behind other regions due primarily to lack of opportunity, however, consideration of "frontiers" and "western mining frontiers" in particular has been a concern of historians (see Wyman 1986) and historic archaeologists in other regions (see South 1977). Lewis (1977:154-155) has developed a frontier model of five components:

1. Contact must be maintained with the parent society.
2. The new culture exhibits a loss of complexity relative to the parent culture due to isolation and attenuation of trade and communication links.
3. Settlement pattern becomes more dispersed than in the parent society unless impeded by restrictive conditions.
4. The dispersed settlement pattern is focused on central settlements serving as the nuclei of social activities and as nodes in the transportation and communications network linking the area to the national culture.
5. As the colony expands with influx of new settlers, the oldest settlements experience changes in population density and the settlement pattern shifts as integration into the national sociocultural and political system occurs.

This model was developed to address agricultural settlement and Lewis (1977: 154) specifically notes that mining camp frontiers are not necessarily permanent settlements capable of becoming self-sustaining parts of the national culture.

Ostrogorsky (1984) criticizes the model as essentially the same as that of historian Frederick Jackson Turner for taming the West fueled by Manifest Destiny. In this evolutionary progression, the frontier is pushed from east to west before a persistent wave of permanent, Euroamerican, agricultural settlement. Ostrogorsky (1984:80) prefers a 'revolutionary' change in the pattern of Western settlement in response to gold discoveries in Idaho. His model includes:

1. Attenuation of trade and communication networks for only a short period of time following initial gold strikes.
2. Differences in the material culture between parent and mining society are primarily quantitative rather than qualitative. There is no lessening of cultural complexity, rather the parent culture is imported whole.
3. The mining Frontier is spatially almost static without progressively expanding settlement.
4. Loss of complexity and degree of internal specialization is expected after the mining boom subsides as other less-labor intensive pursuits such as agriculture, lumbering, and hydraulic

and dredge mining stabilize the cultural system and homogenize it.

Much of this model is formulated to contrast with Lewis'. However, each contains valuable elements producing testable hypotheses.

Elements of Lewis's model are applicable on a regional scale approximating, for example, settlement of the state. Early dispersed settlement with tenuous ties to the parent culture are characteristics of the settlement of the American West. The relatively less complex rural culture was focused on central settlements important as social, supply, communication, and transportation centers. Integration into the national sociocultural and political system is still in progress and shifts in population and function of various communities is an ongoing process as illustrated by recent economic distress in state lumber and mining industries.

However, mining was clearly the initial impetus for settlement in Idaho and remained primary until joined by logging as a major economic pursuit in an area largely ill suited to agriculture. Mining settlement differs from the agricultural model because the basic limiting resource for each settlement system is different. Mining is narrowly restricted to points of occurrence of a small suite of elements on the landscape, while agriculture has comparatively broader options for tillable land. In a sense, the mining frontier is a special case of 'impeded' settlement with restrictive conditions. Frontier mining towns developed serving as the nuclei of social, political, economic, and religious activities for an areas. They often did not make the transition to a broader economic base to become part of a larger system. Ostrogorsky's homogenized culture integrating other economic pursuits may never have occurred for many communities, rather they continued a pattern of growth and decline dependent on national markets for minerals, or vanished altogether.

The history and archaeology of Florence illustrate these elements and provides a model for mining communities in central Idaho. Perhaps the most notable characteristic of mining settlement in the Northwest differentiating it from the Lewis and Turner schemes is independence from the 'tide' of east to west agricultural settlement. Gold camps have been oriented toward the West Coast since the California strikes of 1848. Much of the placer mining technology imported to each camp can be traced to methods from California imported in turn from Mexico and South America (Young 1970). Supply lines in the Northwest were centered on Portland and much of the agricultural settlement of the inland Northwest was in direct response to supply needs of the variously active mining camps of the Northern Rocky Mountains in 1850s and 1860s (Meinig 1968).

Old Florence was a classic boom town, a site of sudden population growth quickly linked by pack train to the Portland supply center and national markets. This population was highly transient and made up primarily of single men. The white population rapidly became more diverse with enough children present in 1864 for the establishment of a school district, and declined nearly as rapidly as it had grown. Chinese miners continued earlier patterns of mining, with greater intensity. Subsequent cycles of growth and

decline were based on price of precious metals and changes in extraction technology. Florence never broadened its economic base beyond mining.

The following archaeological predictions are made for the project area:

- o The early period of settlement from 1861 to 1869 was based primarily on placer mining including small and large operations. Material culture of this period should differ both in quantity and quality from the parent culture because of supply difficulties. A limited spectrum of articles from the parent culture was necessary for mining and subsistence and even though the whole of the material culture was available, it was probably not imported. Comparison of similarly aged agricultural and mining communities would probably show distinct differences in utilitarian subsistence artifacts as well as more obvious differences in tools linked to technologically different activities.
- o The period of Chinese Florence from 1869 to 1895 represents a decline in population and probably an expansion of local supply systems. Technologically, mining continued to be much as before with placering the major activity. Chinese miners are expected to have relied to a greater extent on locally available supplies and to have participated in larger markets on only a limited basis. White miners, as members of the dominant culture were probably more likely to be consumers in regional and national markets. Similarly aged assemblages from the two ethnic groups would probably contrast in numbers and kinds of commercially produced items including food, clothing, utensils, etc. The technical assemblages were probably very similar. Settlement patterns between the two may have varied with Chinese living near the mine sites and whites in the town. However, exclusive association of Chinese with dugouts may be incorrect. Whites may have lived in the same locations in the same sorts of shelters.
- o The quartz mining boom began in 1895 and continued into the 20th century. Most standing structures are probably associated with this later activity as are most located lode mines. Placer mining continued in this period, although hydraulic mining may have become more common and dredging was tried. Lode mining was extensive requiring skilled labor, machinery, and capital. By this time central Idaho had been integrated into the national transportation, communication and sociocultural network. To the extent that homogenization of material culture occurred, it is evident in the features and assemblages of this period.

These expectations are presented as testable statements using the archaeological record of the project area. Numerous other questions on topics such as population structures (see West 1982), technology, and ethnic identity other than Chinese are possible. The Chinese remain a particularly attractive 'exotic' research domain because they provide an identifiable group, for sociocultural comparison with a relatively well established chronology.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Section 13 contains evidence of mining during the last 120 years including a representative sample of the types of mining and residential locations found in central Idaho. Individual sites and features may lack integrity as architectural entities, however they appear to contain significant information important to historic archaeology and history in the Northwest in their artifact assemblages and in their patterning on the landscape. Much may be known about mining technology and the history of the region from archival sources, and studies have been conducted of elements present in the area such Chinese residential sites or mining camps. However, the area may be somewhat unusual in retaining examples of all the elements and most of the time span and large enough numbers of features for comparison among sites and potential components. Elsewhere, older locations are often destroyed by the mining process and are poorly represented.

Leone and Crosby (1987) recently noted that archaeological and documentary data are generated by two different sets of formation processes and dynamics producing very different facts that may not have identical meaning. The documentary record forms an organizational framework within which the meaning of items in the archaeological record is explored. Ambiguity of match between the historic record and archaeological data is the spur to development of explanation and more encompassing hypotheses. A Florence Basin Archaeological District could be a laboratory for such research.

In terms of the National Register criteria, the area is associated with events that have made significant contribution to the broad patterns of history in the Northwest. Existing sites are not associated with the lives of persons significant in our national past, however, the Florence Cemetery certainly contains the remains of some lively characters significant to regional history. The sites can be interpreted as embodying distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method of construction representing significant entities whose components may lack individual distinction. Finally, the area has yielded and is likely to yield information important in history. The area appears to fulfill three of the four National Register criteria.

However, designation of a Historic District requires definition of boundaries and simple adoption of section lines would seem a poor choice. Additional assessment procedures should include survey and consideration of cultural resources in the rest of the Summit Creek District. Section 13 is unique in including the two town sites and the re-located cemetery, but site types and frequencies may prompt less geometric, more inclusive boundaries.

Finally, formal evaluation procedures including test excavation to determine the archaeological integrity and potential of sites within the proposed Historic District may be necessary to meet National Register qualifications by demonstrating site potential. Such a program should be carried out under the auspices of a formal research design including consideration of theoretical and methodological issues on regional and national as well as local scales.

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Puget Sound Herald

San Francisco Evening Bulletin

Sacramento Daily Union

Spokesman Review

Washington Statesman

Weekly Oregonian

APPENDIX A
ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bancroft, Hubert Howe

- 1890 The Works of Hubert Howe Bancroft, History of Washington, Idaho and Montana, 1845-1889, vol. 31. The History Company, Publishers, San Francisco.

This volume presents a good early history of Idaho. Chapter VII, Mining and Town Making 1860-1863, and Chapter VIII, Government and Development 1863-1886 are particularly useful. The early history of Florence (1861-1862) is covered, with emphasis on the initial gold discovery.

Kennedy Library, Eastern Washington University, Cheney

- n.d. Bancroft's Scrap Book. Excerpts on file, Slate Creek Office, Nez Perce National Forest, U.S. Forest Service.

These excerpts contain information from regional newspapers about the early strikes and mining activity in the Salmon and Clearwater Rivers area. Many of the articles contain information pertaining to Florence.

Barber, Floyd R. and Dan W. Martin

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The history of Idaho is romantically reported in this volume. Very little information on Florence.

Kennedy Library, Eastern Washington University, Cheney

Barton, Stoddard and Milhollin, Consulting Engineers

- 1958a A Report of Gold Production on the Nez Perce Indian Reservation, 1860-1867. Report prepared for the U.S. Department of Justice, Indian Claims Section.

Very useful information on the early sequence of events in Florence, as well as population and production information pertaining to the initial period of placer mining in the area. USFS, Nez Perce National Forest, Slate Creek Office

- 1958b Royalties and Gold Production Costs on the Nez Perce Indian Reservation, 1860-1867. Report prepared for the U.S. Department of Justice, Indian Claims Section.

Useful information concerning wages and prices in Florence in the 1860's. Also names owners of early rich claims in the Summit Mining District.

USFS, Nez Perce National Forest, Slate Creek Office

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Good

general history of Idaho, specifically mining in the state, with some references to Florence in the first years after the initial gold strike. Also a chapter on the history of the Chinese in Idaho.

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1957 An Economic History of Idaho. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of History, St. Louis University.

Florence is not mentioned in the discussion of early gold strikes in Idaho, although it is listed in a table of mining districts. Good section on mining methods used in Idaho in the 1860's.

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Mentions Joaquin Miller, incorrectly identifying him as the person Miller Creek was named after. Says Florence "ceased operating" in 1912. Little additional information regarding Florence area.
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1961 The Letters of Elijah Lafayette Bristow, Oregon Pioneer of 1848. Typewritten manuscript reproduced by the Lane County Pioneer Historical Society, Eugene, Oregon.

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1979 Six Months in the New Gold Diggings, Placer Mining in Idaho Territory, 1863. Ye Galleon Press, Fairfield, Washington.
Reprint of an 1864 publication. The only mention of Florence identified it as the largest settlement in the Salmon River

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- 1973 A Selected Bibliography of the Chinese in the West. Typed listing on file, Oregon Historical Society, Portland.

Most of the sources listed in this bibliography are available at the Oregon Historical Society. Covers Chinese working as railroad laborers and miners during the second half of the nineteenth century.

- 1975 References to the Chinese in the Oregonian, 1851-1880. Typed listing on file, Oregon Historical Society, Portland.

Annotated list of the titles of articles concerning the Chinese appearing in the Oregonian between 1851 and 1880.

Derig, Betty

- 1972 Celestials in the Diggings. Idaho Yesterdays 16:2-23.

No material specifically pertaining to Florence. Article covers Pierce massacre.

Kennedy Library, Eastern Washington University, Cheney

Donaldson, Thomas

- 1941 Idaho of Yesterday. Caxton Printers, Ltd., Caldwell, Idaho.

"Personal observations of Idaho and pioneers" during the period from 1869-1875. Section on Florence includes prices there in 1862 and stories about its early history.

Kennedy Library, Eastern Washington University, Cheney

Edson, Christopher Howard

- 1974 The Chinese in Eastern Oregon, 1860-1890. P and E Research Associates, San Francisco.

Useful background information on the Chinese in placer mining areas of the Pacific Northwest. No specific reference to Florence but some information on mining techniques utilized by the Chinese placer miners.

Kennedy Library, Eastern Washington University, Cheney

Elliot, Wallace W., and Co.

- 1973 History of Idaho Territory Showing its Resources and Advantages with Illustrations. Wallace W. Elliot and Co., San Francisco.

Reprint of an 1884 publication including a brief section, four paragraphs, on Florence. Information on the initial gold discovery and mention of the numbers of Chinese miners in the area in 1884. Spokane Public Library, Spokane

Elsensohn, Sister M. Alfreda

1947 Pioneer Days in Idaho County, vol. 1. Caxton Printers, Ltd., Caldwell Idaho.

Chapter IV, entitled "Historic Florence", is very useful. Elsensohn provides a history of the town from its inception (1861) to the 1940's, including information on placer and quartz mining, mining claims, Florence's first winter, some early residents, population, the criminal element, businesses, the Chinese, the creation of new Florence, etc. Also includes an historic photograph of new Florence in 1896 that was not available through the Idaho Historical Society.

Kennedy Library, Eastern Washington University, Cheney

1951 Pioneer Days in Idaho County, vol. 2. Caxton Printers, Ltd., Caldwell, Idaho.

Chapter XIV, "Trails to Florence", discusses the two trails that provided access to Florence in the early days, the Slate Creek Route and the Mose Milner Trail.

Useful information on the routes of the trails and their use. Also several photographs in the volume of the Florence area. Kennedy Library, Eastern Washington University, Cheney

1970 Idaho Chinese Lore. Idaho Corporation of Benedictine Sisters, Cottonwood, Idaho.

Much of the information on the Chinese in Florence in this volume is contained in Volume 1 of Pioneer Days in Idaho County, however there is good background information on the Chinese in Idaho in the introduction and the last chapter.

Spokane Public Library, Spokane

Etulain, Richard W., and Bert W. Marley, editors

1974 The Idaho Heritage: A Collection of Historical Essays. Idaho State University Press, Moscow.

Useful background history, especially information in article "How Idaho Became a Territory on 1863", by Merle Wells.

Kennedy Library, Eastern Washington University, Cheney

Etulain, Richard W., and Merwin Swanson

n.d. Idaho History: A Bibliography. Idaho State University Press.

The bibliography covers the time period from prehistory to the present and is divided chronologically and topically. Contains useful sections on mining, and orientals.

Kennedy Library, Eastern Washington University, Cheney

Farnham, Edward

1883(?) Farnham's Statement. In Bancroft Manuscripts, Idaho.
Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley.

Farnham was a miner who went to Florence in the summer of 1862. The portion of his statement concerning Florence is brief but interesting. After working at Florence for an undisclosed period he moved on to the diggings at Warren.

On microfilm, Idaho Historical Society Library, Boise.

Federal Writers Projects of the Works Progress Administration

1939 Idaho: A Guide in Word and Pictures. Oxford University Press.

The volume presents a general history of Idaho covering the historic period to 1937, and focuses on tourist information and "Idaho Lore". Little information on Florence.

Kennedy Library, Eastern Washington University, Cheney

Fisher, Vardis, and Opal Laurel Holmes

1968 Gold Rushes and Mining Camps of the Early American West.
Caxton Printers, Ltd., Caldwell, Idaho.

Good general history with numerous photographs, including some of placer mining tools, and descriptions of mining techniques. Contains a brief history of the first winter at Florence.
Oregon Historical Society Library, Portland

Fisk, James

1863 Idaho: Her Gold Fields and the Routes to Them. John A. Gray,
Printer, New York.

Outlines routes to the Clearwater and Salmon River mines from the east coast, by sea and overland. Section on how to organize an expedition to the mines. Very little information specifically on Florence area.

Idaho Historical Society Library, Boise

Gibbs, Rafe

1976 Beckoning the Bold, Story of the Dawning of Idaho. University
of Idaho Press, Moscow.

Informal history of Idaho. Some information about people associated with Florence and a chatty history about the first gold strike in the area.

Kennedy Library, Eastern Washington University, Cheney

Greever, William S.

1963 The Bonanza West, the Story of Western Mining Rushes, 1848-1900.
University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.
Short section on Florence concerned mostly with placer miners, white and Chinese, and early criminal element in town.
Kennedy Library, Eastern Washington University, Cheney

Goulder, William A.

- 1909 Reminiscences: Incidents in the Life of a Pioneer in Oregon and Idaho. Timothy Regan, Boise.

Discusses the time period between 1845 and 1865. Little specific information on Florence area but good information on mining techniques of the 1860's. Goulder was the Idaho Territorial legislator who introduced the bill to tax Chinese miners in the territory. His reminiscences include a chapter (Chapter XLIX) on the formulation of the bill and his thoughts on the subject.
Idaho Historical Society Library, Boise

Halley, John

- 1908 Travel in Early Days in Idaho. Idaho State Historical Society Bulletin 1(1):22-28.

Discusses the difficulties of travel in Idaho in the 1860's and the gold discoveries 1860-1862. Brief mentions of Florence.
Idaho Historical Society Library, Boise

Hawley, James H., editor

- 1901 History of Idaho, the Gem of the Mountains, vol. 1. S.J. Clarke Publishing Co., Chicago.

Informative history of Idaho with useful information on the early gold strikes in the Clearwater and Salmon River mountains. Little information on Florence area after the initial strikes.
Kennedy Library, Eastern Washington University, Cheney

Henderson, Samuel Clinton

- 1862 Letter from S.C. Henderson at Florence City to his wife, Frances Henderson. Copy on file, Idaho Historical Society Library, Boise.

Henderson was mining in the Florence area during the summer of 1862. He mentions prices in town, the rich but limited nature of the gold deposits and the surplus of labor in camp.

Hunter, Colonel George

- 1887 Reminiscences of an Old Timer. H.S. Crocker and Co., San Francisco.

Reminiscences on the life of a "pioneer, hunter, miner, and scout of the Pacific Northwest" between 1850 and 1887. The only reference to Florence concerned the Nez Perce woman, Tolo's, ride to the camp to get help for white settlers at the mouth of Slate Creek who were threatened by Nez Perce warriors.
Idaho Historical Society Library, Boise

Idaho Historical Society

n.d. Idaho Historic Sites, vol. 1. Idaho Historical Society, Boise.

This typewritten volume contains information on recorded historic sites in Idaho. The section on Florence is a reprint of the information on the National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form prepared by Merle Wells (Idaho Historical Society) in 1971, and includes a brief history of old Florence and a mention of the jail in new Florence .

University of Idaho Library, Moscow

n.d. Placer Mining Methods. Idaho Historical Society Reference Series No. 99. Idaho Historical Society, Boise.

One page of text describing the placer mining methods utilized in Idaho during the latter half of the nineteenth century. No specific reference to Florence area.

Idaho Historical Society Library, Boise

1965 Chinese Mining in Idaho. Idaho Historical Society Reference Series No. 364. Idaho Historical Society, Boise.

A brief history of the Chinese miners in North Idaho, including information about their first arrival in the area, and mining techniques they utilized.

Idaho Historical Society Library, Boise

1970 Idaho Metal Production 1860-1969. Idaho Historical Society Reference Series No. 110. Idaho Historical Society, Boise.

The table presented places the total Florence metal production at \$9,600,000, in pre-1940 prices. No other reference to Florence area.

Idaho Historical Society Library, Boise

Jenson, Dwight William

1977 Discovering Idaho, A History. Caxton Printers, Ltd., Caldwell, Idaho.

Juvenile, school textbook. Mentions Stephen S. Fenn being in Florence in 1862. Little additional information on Florence area.
Kennedy Library, Eastern Washington University, Cheney

Jones, Timothy W.

1980 Archaeological Test Excavations in the Boise Redevelopment Project Area, Boise, Idaho. University of Idaho Anthropological Research Manuscript Series No. 59. Laboratory of Anthropology, University of Idaho, Moscow.

Test excavations recovered fragments of Chinese rice bowls decorated with a blue on white hand painted pattern called the Three Circles and a Dragonfly (or Bamboo). A sherd from a rice

bowl with this pattern was recovered in the Florence area during the 1988 archaeological survey.

University of Idaho Library, Moscow

Jones, Timothy W., Mary Anne Davis, and George Ling

1979 Idaho City: An Overview and Report on Excavation. University of Idaho Anthropological Research Manuscript Series No. 50.
Laboratory of Anthropology, University of Idaho, Moscow.

Excavations recovered ceramic sherds decorated with the Bamboo pattern.

University of Idaho Library, Moscow

Laber, Alfred W.

1980 Florence, Idaho: An Historic Landmark. Manuscript on file, Slate Creek Office, Nez Perce National Forest, U.S. Forest Service.

Includes a brief history of Florence, historic photographs of old and new Florence, population information and production estimates for the Summit Mining District in the 1860's. Also includes the "Florence Historical Area Action Plan" prepared by the Forest Service in 1972, and information given by an informant, Mrs. George Crosier, about residents of Florence in the 1920's.

LaLande, Jeffery Max

1981 Sojourners in the Oregon Siskiyous: Adaptation and Acculturation of the Chinese Miners in the Applegate Valley, ca. 1855-1900.
Unpublished Master's thesis, Oregon State University, Corvallis.

Interdisciplinary thesis -- anthropology, history and architectural history. Excellent information concerning the history of Chinese miners in the American west, the types of dwellings and the mining techniques they utilized, and their recreational habits. LaLande excavated several "dugouts" such as those located in the Florence vicinity. His results and interpretations give an indication of those that may be expected if similar features in the Florence area are excavated in the future.

Oregon Historical Society Library, Portland

1982 "Celestials" in the Oregon Siskiyous: Diet, Dress, and Drug Use of the Chinese Miners in Jackson County, ca. 1860-1900. Northwest Anthropological Research Notes 16(1):1-61.

A less detailed version of the thesis described above.

Lavender, David

1968 The Rockies. Harper and Row, New York.

Presents information concerning the Rockies' geologic history-prehistory to the present. No specific information on Florence area but includes 1870 census information for Idaho.

Oregon Historical Society Library, Portland

Layser, Earle F., Arnie G. Royce, and Betty G. DeVeny

1973 History of the Mill Creek Planning Unit. Manuscript on file, Slaté Creek Office, Nez Perce National Forest, U.S. Forest Service.

Includes a brief history of the Mose Milner Trail to Florence from Mt. Idaho.

Limbaugh, Ronald H.

1982 Rocky Mountain Carpetbaggers, Idaho's Territorial Governors 1863-1890. University of Idaho Press, Moscow.

Brief history of the Florence gold strike. Information about Civil War related conflicts in Florence during the 1860's.
Kennedy Library, Eastern Washington University, Cheney

Lindstrom, Joyce, editor

1984 Idaho's Vigilantes. University Press of Idaho, Moscow.

Information about criminals who lived or died in Florence and other gold rush towns in Idaho in the 1860's. With reference to Florence: the story of the Berry robbery, the activities of Cherokee Bob and Henry Plummer.

Kennedy Library, Eastern Washington University, Cheney

Livingston-Little, Dallas E.

1964 An Economic History of North Idaho From 1800-1900-- Part III. Journal of the West 3(1):49-74.

Well written history of mining in North Idaho, it presents useful background information on the sequence of gold strikes, and the evolution of the Nez Perce Reservation which was cut in size several times to accommodate the gold miners who rushed to mines discovered within its boundaries.

Kennedy Library, Eastern Washington University, Cheney

Manring, B.F.

1911 Recollections of a Pioneer of 1859 - Lawson Stockman. Oregon Historical Society Quarterly 11:162-176.

Time period covered- 1850's-1870's. Stockman visited Florence during the summer of 1863 but reported little about his stay.
Kennedy Library, Eastern Washington University, Cheney

Masters, Ira

1946 Ghost Towns. In 20th Biennial Report of the Idaho State Historical Society, 1945-1946. Idaho Historical Society, Boise.

Little useful information on Florence. Incorrectly states that new Florence was laid out a mile from the original town in 1862 so that the first townsite could be placed (new Florence was

platted in 1896). Mentions that "some quartz mining" was going on in Florence vicinity in 1945-1946.

Idaho Historical Society Library, Boise

McBride, John Rogers

1900(?) Idaho Pioneer Reminiscences. Manuscript on file, Idaho Historical Society Library, Boise.

Little information on Florence area. McBride related a story about a Washington Territorial judge who held a term of court at Florence in 1862. The Grand Jury he impaneled "found true bills of indictment for treason against President Lincoln and his cabinet, several promising generals in the army, and even the presiding judge," indicating that the Florence population was not overwhelmingly sympathetic to the Union in 1862.

McConnell, W. J.

1913 Early History of Idaho. Caxton Printers, Ltd., Caldwell, Idaho.

Little information on the Florence area. Relates the story about the deaths of Cherokee Bob and Bill Willoughby in Florence at the end of 1862.

Kennedy Library, Eastern Washington University, Cheney

McCormick, S. J.

1862 Dictionary of the Nez Perces Language to which is added The Mining Laws of Oregon and Washington Territory. S.J. McCormick, Portland.

The mining laws appended to this pamphlet are those of the Summit District as passed in September of 1861. The dictionary seems to have been formulated for miners en route to the mines in Nez Perce territory. Translated phrases include the Nez Perce for "I want to buy a horse", "How much will you take?", "Have you got any potatoes to sell?", etc.

Oregon Historical Society Library, Portland

Miller, Donald C.

1976 Ghost Towns of Idaho. Pruett Publishing Co., Boulder, Colorado.

Includes four pages of information on Florence, mentioning some early residents names and giving accounts of the first gold strike and the winter of 1861-1862.

Spokane Public Library, Spokane

Mossman, Isaac Van Dorsey

1955 A Pony Expressman's Recollections. Champoeg Press, New York.

This volume covers the years 1853-1867. Mossman had an express business as early as 1961 that serviced towns including Walla Walla, Lewiston, Orofino, Slate Creek, and Florence. His recollections include a few events that occurred in the Florence

area during those years.
Idaho Historical Society Library, Boise

Pastron, Allen G., Jack Prichett, and Marilyn Ziebarth
1981 Behind the Seawall: Historical Archaeology Along the San Francisco Waterfront, vol. 2. San Francisco Clean Water Program, San Francisco.

Good information about the two Chinese ceramic ware patterns represented by sherds found in the Florence vicinity during the 1988 archaeological survey.

University of Idaho Library, Moscow

Paul, Rodman Wilson
1963 Mining Frontiers of the Far West 1848-1888. Holt, Rinehart, Winston, New York.

General history of western mining, includes 1870 and 1880 federal census information about the numbers of Chinese in Idaho.

University of Idaho Library, Moscow

Peterson, F. Ross
1976 Idaho, A Bicentennial History. W. W. Norton and Co., Inc., New York.

This general history mentions some of the more famous early residents of the Florence area, tension between Nez Perce and miners and between rebels and Union men among the miners, and 1870 census information.

Kennedy Library, Eastern Washington University, Cheney

Pierce, Edward D.
n.d. The Pierce Chronicle. J. Gary Williams and Ronald W. Stark, editors. Idaho Research Foundation, Moscow.

In 1861 E. D. Pierce made the original discovery of gold in Nez Perce territory. The gold mining town of Pierce was named after him. The chronicle contains no mention of Florence but it provides Pierce's view of the political climate of the period and the friction between the miners and the Nez Perce Indians, and a first hand description of weather conditions in the region during the harsh winter of 1861-1862, the first winter Florence existed.

Spokane Public Library, Spokane

Platt, John A.
1975 Whispers from Old Genesee and Echoes of the Salmon River. Ye Galleon Press, Fairfield, Washington.

Reminiscences of the 1880's. Contains only two references to Florence, one naming a town resident who enlisted in the army during the Spanish-American War, and one about early freighting on the Mose Milner Trail.

Kennedy Library, Eastern Washington University, Cheney

Povey, Dorothy

- 1984 Ghost Mining Camps of Idaho, Their History and How to Find Them. Gold West Embossers and Lithographers, Boise.

Two page history of Florence from 1861-1963. Some useful information.

Idaho Historical Society Library, Boise

Powell, Barbara V.

- 1986 Citizens of North Idaho, Newspaper Abstracts 1862-1875. Published by the author.

Short synopses of articles from various regional newspapers many of which refer to Florence.

Spokane Public Library, Spokane

Reed, John C.

- 1939 Geology and Ore Deposits of the Florence Mining District, Idaho County, Idaho. Idaho Bureau of Mines Pamphlet No. 46. University of Idaho, Moscow.

Good information on the Florence area geology. Also information on production, mining methods, ditches, and specific quartz and placer mines of the vicinity.

Kennedy Library, Eastern Washington University, Cheney

Reinhart, Herman Francis

- 1962 The Golden Frontier: Recollections of Herman Francis Reinhart, 1851-1869. University of Texas Press, Austin.

Recollections concerning Florence include stories regarding the winter of 1861-1862, and some of the early residents. Also includes an unusual defense of Chinese miners stating that, contrary to popular belief, they were clean, lived quite well and were good hosts.

Oregon Historical Society Library, Portland

Ritchie, Neville A.

- 1986 Archaeology and History of the Chinese in Southern New Zealand During the Nineteenth Century: A Study of Acculturation, Adaptation and Change. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand.

Very good comparative information. The Chinese who emigrated to other countries during the latter half of the nineteenth century tended to come from the same area in China resulting in strong parallels in the experiences of Chinese sojourner miners in the U.S. with those who emigrated to New Zealand. Information on Chinese miners dwellings in New Zealand is especially useful.

The time period examined is 1860's- ca. 1930's.
Laboratory of Anthropology, University of Idaho, Moscow

Sando, Ruth Ann, and David L. Felton

- 1984 Inventory Records of Ceramics and Opium from a Nineteenth Century Overseas-Chinese Store. Paper presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meetings, Salinas.

Includes information about the two Chinese ceramic patterns represented by sherds found in the Florence area during the 1988 archaeology survey.

Laboratory of Anthropology, University of Idaho, Moscow

Schell, Frank R.

- n.d. Ghost Towns and Live Ones, A History of Idaho Post Offices 1862-1973. Manuscript on file, University of Idaho Library, Moscow.

Mentions an 1871 change in name from Florence City to Florence. Florence Post Office established in 1895, John Clark was the first postmaster. No other information relating to Florence.

Schultz, Mrs. Theodore

- 1883 Anecdotes of Early Settlement of Northern Idaho. In Bancroft Manuscripts, Idaho, Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley.

Mrs. Schultz arrived in Florence in the fall of 1862 and claimed to have been "the first woman in the camp of Millersburg." Very little pertinent information. She moved to Warren in the spring of 1863.

Idaho Historical Society Library, Boise

Shenon, P.J., and R. P. Full

- 1957 An Evaluation Study of the Mineral Resources in the Lands Ceded to the United States by the Nez Perce Tribe of Indians on April 17, 1867, volumes 1-4. Nez Perce Tribe vs. United States of America, Indian Claims Commission Docket No. 175-180.

Useful information about the early history of Florence and the Summit Mining District.

U.S. Forest Service, Nez Perce National Forest, Slate Creek Office

Sisson, David A., and Richard Harrison

- 1983 Chinese Occupation in the Lower Salmon River Canyon of Central Idaho. Paper presented at the 1983 Society for Historical Archaeology Conference, Denver.

The presence of Chinese artifacts at sites along the lower Salmon River indicate that Chinese placer miners there lived in dugout structures with rock walls and in rockshelters (1860's-early

1900's). Similar features were not identified at Florence. The preliminary conclusions provided in the paper provide good comparative information about Chinese miners' adaptation to mining life in the Salmon River region.

Laboratory of Anthropology, University of Idaho, Moscow

Staley, W. W.

- 1931 Elementary Methods of Placer Mining. Idaho Bureau of Mines and Geology Pamphlet No. 35. Idaho Bureau of Mines and Geology, University of Idaho, Moscow.

Useful information about placer mining techniques and tools, with illustrations.

Kennedy Library, Eastern Washington University, Cheney

- 1962 Timbering and Support for Underground Workings for Small Mines. Idaho Bureau of Mines and Geology Bulletin No. 21. Idaho Bureau of Mines and Geology, University of Idaho, Moscow.

Useful nomenclature for mine tunnel supports, with illustrations.

Kennedy Library, Eastern Washington University, Cheney

Stapp, Darby, and Julia Longenecker

- 1984 1983 Test Excavations at 10CW159, The Pierce Chinese Mining Site. University of Idaho Anthropological Research Manuscript Series No. 80. Laboratory of Anthropology, University of Idaho, Moscow.

Report on archaeological excavations undertaken at Pierce where Chinese were placer mining during the same time period as they were in the Florence vicinity. Some useful comparative information.

University of Idaho Library, Moscow

Steiner, Stan

- 1979 Fusang: The Chinese Who Built America. Harper and Row, New York.

Good history of the Chinese in the U.S. Useful information about the Chinese sojourner's mining background in China and other parts of the world.

No specific information about Florence.

Oregon Historical Society Library, Portland

Stewart, Earle K.

- 1949 Transporting Livestock by Boat Up the Columbia River. Oregon Historical Society Quarterly 50:251-259.

In February 1864 the Oregon Steam Navigation Company's steamboat the "Julia" carried 150 head of cattle up the Columbia that were bound for Orofino and Florence. No other reference to Florence.

Kennedy Library, Eastern Washington University, Cheney

Stout, K. S.

- 1967 Mining Methods and Equipment Illustrated. Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology Bulletin 63. Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology, Butte.

Section on placer mining methods with illustrations of the use of the pan, sluice, rocker, hydraulic giant, ground sluice methods and the dredge.

Kennedy Library, Eastern Washington University, Cheney

Sweeney, Marian S.

- 1982 Gold at Dixie Gulch. Clearwater Valley Publishing, Inc., Kamiah, Idaho.

Gold was discovered in the Dixie District in 1862. This volume contains useful information about the early quartz mining technology utilized in North Idaho. Little information specifically about Florence.

Idaho Historical Society Library, Boise

Swinney, H. J., and Merle W. Wells, editors

- 1962a The Salmon River Mines. Idaho Yesterdays 6(1):40-48.

A record of the 1861 Florence gold rush primarily derived from contemporary newspaper articles. Very useful.

Kennedy Library, Eastern Washington University, Cheney

- 1962b Fabulous Florence. Idaho Yesterdays 6(2):22-31.

A record of Florence's first winter, 1861-1862, and the 1862 mining season, Florence's largest, primarily derived from contemporary newspaper articles. Very useful.

Kennedy Library, Eastern Washington University, Cheney

Teske, A. J., C. W. Sweetwood, M. W. Wells, R. R. Reed, J. M. Whiting, J. Newton, and E. F. Cook

- 1961 Idaho's Mineral Industry, The First Hundred Years. Idaho Bureau of Mines and Geology Bulletin No. 18. Idaho Bureau of Mines and Geology, University of Idaho, Moscow.

Of interest is the chapter by Merle Wells entitled "The History of Mining in Idaho". Coverage of the early strikes and of placer and quartz mining methods. Little information specific to Florence.

Kennedy Library, Eastern Washington University, Cheney

Thomas, Benjamin E.

- 1949 Historical Geography of Idaho Counties. Oregon Historical Society Quarterly 50:186-208.

**Idaho County seat: Florence- 1861-1868; Washington- 1868-1874;
Mt. Idaho- 1874-1902; Grangeville- 1902-Present.** No other
information specific to Florence.

Kennedy Library, Eastern Washington University, Cheney

Thompson, Francis A., and Samuel M. Ballard

1924 Geology and Gold Resources of North Central Idaho. Idaho Bureau
of Mines and Geology Bulletin No. 7. Idaho Bureau of Mines and
Geology, University of Idaho, Moscow.

Includes sections on various mining districts, brief three
paragraphs on Florence because it was "exhausted".

Kennedy Library, Eastern Washington University, Cheney

Trull, Fern Coble

1946 The History of the Chinese in Idaho from 1864-1910. Master's
thesis, Department of History, University of Oregon, Eugene.

Good background on Chinese in Idaho. Little information specific
to Florence.

Idaho Historical Society Library, Boise

Trimble, William J.

1914 The Mining Advance into the Inland Empire. Bulletin of the
University of Wisconsin No. 638. University of Wisconsin,
Madison.

This Ph.D. dissertation provides a good overview of the advent of
the mining industry in the inland northwest. Useful source for
information about changes in the treaties between the U.S. and
the Nez Perce. Little information specific to Florence.

Kennedy Library, Eastern Washington University, Cheney

Varley, Thomas, Clarence Wright, Edgar Soper, and Douglas Livingston

1919 A Preliminary Report on Mining Districts in Idaho. Idaho Bureau
of Mines Bulletin 166. Bureau of Mines, Department of the
Interior, Washington D.C.

Short descriptions of Idaho mining districts. Single paragraph on
Florence, very little information.

University of Idaho Library, Moscow

Van Wagener, T.F.

1900 Manual of Hydraulic Mining for the Use of the Practical Miner.
D. Van Nostrand Co., New York.

Little basic information, many formulas.
Idaho Historical Society Library, Boise

Waldbauer, Richard C.

1986 Grubstaking the Palouse: Gold Mining in the Hoodoo Mountains of
North Idaho, 1860-1950. Washington State University Press,

Pullman.

Good chapter on the technology of placer mining with useful illustrations. The volume includes definitions of various types of placers, a brief history of placer mining, and a section on Chinese miners. No information specific to Florence area.
Kennedy Library, Eastern Washington University, Cheney

Warren, D. E.

1964 Wild Old Days. True West, October 1964.

Presents Agnes Moses' version of the story of her mother, Tolo's, ride to Florence to collect miners to defend a group of white settlers at the mouth of Slate Creek from attack by Nez Perce warriors.

Copy on file, Slate Creek Office, Nez Perce National Forest, U.S. Forest Service

Wells, Merle W.

1963 Rush to Idaho. Idaho Bureau of Mines and Geology Bulletin No. 19. Idaho Bureau of Mines and Geology, University of Idaho, Moscow.

Adapted from a 1958 report prepared by Barton, Stoddard, and Millhollin (see above). Information on history, population and production of mining within the original Nez Perce reservation, including mining in the Summit District (Florence). Useful adaptation, some of the historical information more easily accessible in this volume than in the original.

University of Idaho Library, Moscow

1974 How Idaho Became a Territory in 1863. In Idaho Heritage, edited by Richard W. Etulain and Bert W. Marley, pp.33-45. Idaho State University Press, Pocatello.

Useful information concerning the chronology of events leading to the creation of Idaho Territory. Little specific information about the Florence area.

Wells, Merle, and Arthur A. Hart

1985 Idaho, Gem of the Mountains. Windsor Publications, Northridge, California.

Good history of the early gold strikes, conflicts between miners and the Nez Perce, and the creation of Idaho Territory. Some specific information on the early history of the Florence area.
Kennedy Library, Eastern Washington University, Cheney

Wilson, Eugene B.

1898 Hydraulic and Placer Mining. John Wiley and Sons, New York.

Good general information on placer mining techniques with

illustrations.

University of Idaho Library, Moscow

Worrell, W. P.

1940 The Gold Rushes. Adam and Charles Black, London.

A history of western American gold rushes in the 1800's. Brief mention of Florence.

Oregon Historical Society Library, Portland

Wyman, Walker De Marquis

1971 The Underground Miner 1860-1910: Labor and Industrial Changes in the Northern Rockies. Ph.D dissertation, University of Washington, Seattle.

Discusses changing hardrock mining technology, labor unrest, mining conditions, and legal response to political pressure to unions. Includes good economic and historical setting descriptions and technical discussions for Idaho and the Northwest; detailed discussions are of the Coeur d'Alene Mining District. The author now publishes under the first name of "Mark".

Suzzalo Library, University of Washington

1986 Mining Frontiers. In American Frontier and Western Issues, ed. R.L. Nichols. Greenwood Press, New York.

Good review of current and past historical literature concerned with the mining frontier.

Suzzalo Library, University of Washington

York, Harold Albert

1939 The History of the Placer Mining Era in the State of Idaho. Unpublished Master's thesis, Department of History, University of Oregon, Eugene.

Discusses the time period from 1805 to the 1810's. Chapter on the Salmon River mines contains a description of the first strike in the Florence area. Also information about mining technology and tools, mining laws, freighting to mining camps, and life in mining communities.

Oregon Historical Society Library, Portland

Young, Otis E.

1970 Western Mining. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.

Good general background source. Detailed information concerning mining technologies used in the west with descriptions and illustrations of tools used by placer and lode miners. Useful descriptions of various types of ore-reducing mills.

Kennedy Library, Eastern Washington University, Cheney

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- 1911 Idaho State Gazetteer and Business Directory 1910-1911.
1913 Idaho State Gazetteer and Business Directory 1912-1913.
1914 Idaho State Gazetteer and Business Directory 1914.
1916 Idaho State Gazetteer and Business Directory 1916.

Good sources of information regarding businesses in Florence during specific years. Population information for 1910-1911, and names of some residents during the years 1910-1913.
Spokane Public Library, Spokane

Newspaper: Both the Idaho Historical Society and the Oregon Historical Society libraries maintain microfilm files of newspapers cited on page 76. The Idaho Historical Society Library has made an effort to gather newspapers from throughout the state, however archives do not include the Florence Miner. Reference to this newspaper is in Elsensohn (1979:46) who was lent copies by Mrs. Ada Cyr. The Cottonwood Museum, Mrs. Cyr's relatives, or other local historic organizations may have the newspaper or know what became of it.

APPENDIX B

PERSONS AND INSTITUTIONS CONTACTED

Sarah Campbell, Archaeologist, Seattle, Wa.
Bureau of Land Management, Cottonwood, Idaho
Joe Barritt, resident, Whitebird, Idaho
Keo Boreson, Archaeologist, Spokane, Wa.
Linda Fitch, Assistant Ranger, Payette National Forest
Jeff Fee, Archaeologist, Payette National Forest
Leo Flynn, Director, NIRAC
Stan Gough, Archaeologist, Cheney, Wa.
Craig Holstein, Historian, Cheney, Wa.
Lorelea Hudson, Archaeologist, Sandpoint, Idaho
Idaho Historical Library
Idaho County Records
Elizabeth Jacox, Librarian, Idaho Historical Society Library
Larry Jones, Historic Sites Research, Idaho Historical Society Library
Kennedy Library, Eastern Washington University
Larry Kinsgbury, Forest Archaeologist, Payette National Forest
Al Labor, Nez Perce National Forest
Laboratory of Anthropology, University of Idaho
Tucker Lindsay, resident, Lucille, Idaho
Gus Halmadge, resident, Riggins, Idaho
Oregon Historical Society
Slate Creek Ranger District, files
Spokane County Library, Spokane Washington
Suzzalo Library, University of Washington
Dave Sisson, Archaeologist, Bureau of Land Management
Donna Turnipseed, Archaeologist, Nez Perce National Forest
University of Idaho Library
Kathleen Watt, Architectural Historian, Idaho State Historical Society
Priscilla Wegars, Laboratory of Anthropology, University of Idaho
Bernace Wolcott, resident, Bullhead City, Az.

APPENDIX C
SITE DATA SUMMARIES
TEMPORAL AND FUNCTIONAL ARTIFACT ASSOCIATIONS

Table A. Features and Associated Time Sensitive Artifacts.¹

FN	FEA	KIND	CHIN	WHTI	PATM	AQGL	PUGL	HICC	SQCN	HIKI	DATE	TOTL	MOD
----	-----	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-----

4	1	1											
5	Z	1											1
10	7A	1											
10	7B	1											
12	-	1											
14	14	1											
14	8	1											
14	6	1											1
14	5	1											1
14	9	1											1
14	2	1											
15	5	1											
15	1	1											
15	8	1											
15	10	1											
15	11	1											
15	6	1											1
15	12	1											
15	18	1											
15	13	1										1	
15	4	1											1
15	7	1											
N =		22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6
1	S2	2											
1	S1	2		1	1			1			1	4	
2	D	2											
2	G1	2									1		1
2	U	2											
2	E1	2						1					1
2	E2	2											
2	B	2						1		1			2
2	K	2	1		1	1							3
2	C	2							1				1
2	J	2											
2	F	2			1								1
2	H	2											
2	I	2											
2	G2	2											
10	13	2											
10	1	2											

FN	FEA	KIND	CHIN	WHTI	PATM	AQGL	PUGL	HICC	SQCN	HIKI	DATE	TOTL	MOD
10		3	2										
10		2	2							1		1	
10		4	2							1		1	
11		b	2										
13		-	2					1	1			1	4
		N =	22	1	1	4	2	0	6	2	2	19	0
2	T1		3										
2	T2		3										
2	T4		3				1					1	
2	T3		3										
10	10		3							1		1	
10	9		3										
15	21		3								1	1	
15	2		3										
15	16		3									1	
		N =	9	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1
												3	1
5	Y		4										
7	DD		4								1		1
7	EE		4									1	
7	CC		4									1	
11	a		4							1	1		2
15	9		4										
15	3		4										
		N =	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
												3	1
1	P		5										
1	Q		5										
2	BB		5			1						1	
3	GG		5										1
6	-		5		1					1			2
14	7		5										
		N =	6	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	1
1	R		6										
3	HH		6								1	1	
4	2/7		6										
4	6		6										
5	FF		6										

FN	FEA	KIND	CHIN	WHTI	PATM	AQGL	PUGL	HICC	SQCN	HIKI	DATE	TOTL	MOD
8	-	6											
10	6	6											
10	11	6											
10	5	6											
10	14	6											
10	12	6											
10	8	6											
14	4	6											
14	1	6											
14	13	6											
14	12	6											
<hr/>													
	N =	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	
<hr/>													
9	-	7											
14	11	7											
14	15	7											
14	10	7											
15	17	7											
15	14	7											
15	15	7											
15	19	7									1		
15	20	7											
15	11B	7											
<hr/>													
	N =	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
<hr/>													
TOTAL	92	1	2	5	3	0	9	3	3	6	28	11	
<hr/>													

¹ KEY:

<u>FN</u> = Field No.	<u>State</u> Site No.
1	10-IH-1917
2	10-IH-1918
3	10-IH-1919
4	10-IH-1920
5	10-IH-1921
6	10-IH-1922
7	10-IH-1923
8	10-IH-1924
9	10-IH-1925
10	10-IH-1926
11	10-IH-1927
12	10-IH-1928
13	10-IH-1929
14	10-IH-1930
15	10-IH-518

Feature designations correspond to site forms.

Kinds are coded:

- 1 = Log Structure
- 2 = Dugout
- 3 = Foundation
- 4 = Other Structures (frame buildings, tent platforms, etc.)
- 5 = Earthworks (dams, adits, ditches)
- 6 = Mine Related (Mills, log piles/decks, engines, etc.)
- 7 = Other (Fence, vehicle, rock wall, spring box/pit)

Artifact Codes:

- CHIN = Chinese porcelain
- WHTI = White ironstone
- PATM = Patent medicine bottle
- AQGL = Aqua glass
- PUGL = Purple glass
- HICC = Hole in cap can
- SQCN = Square cut nail
- HIKI = High kick wine/beverage bottle
- DATE = Dated artifact
- TOTL = Total number of artifact categories, not frequency
- MOD = Modern, post WW I artifacts

Table B. Features and Their Dimensions and Associated Functional Artifact Groups.¹

FN	FEA	KIND	DOMESTIC	HARDWARE	MINING	MODERN	NONE	WIDTH	LENGTH
Log Structures:									
4	1	1				1	14	17	
5	Z	1	1			1	13.5	15	
10	7A	1	1				20	26	
10	7B	1				1	8	8	
12	-	1	1		1		10	12	
14	2	1				1			
14	9	1	1			1	22	22	
14	8	1					25	30	
14	6	1	1			1	6	8	
14	14	1	1				10	12	
14	5	1	1	1		1	12	14	
14	15	1					17.5	23	
15	10	1	1				20	30	
15	4	1	1		1		14	16	
15	12	1	1	1			12	26	
15	11	1				1	5	6	
15	18	1				1	13	16	
15	5	1				1	16	22	
15	13	1	1				13	16	
15	11B	1				1			
15	7	1				1	24	31.5	
15	6	1			1		5	5	
15	8	1				1	11	13.5	
15	1	1	1				17.5	23	
<hr/>									
N = 24		12	3	1	8	8	-----	-----	

mean = 14.0 17.8
S.D. = 5.6 7.8

Dugouts:

1	S1	2	1			14	27
1	S2	2			1	8	14
2	D	2			1	10	12
2	E1	2	1	1		10	12
2	J	2	1			14	14
2	B	2	1	1		12	12
2	C	2	1	1		10	12
2	G2	2	1			14	14
2	H	2	1	1		14	14
2	G1	2	1			14	15

FN	FEA	KIND	DOMESTIC	HARDWARE	MINING	MODERN	NONE	WIDTH	LENGTH
2	U	2	1		1				
2	K	2	1				14	14	
2	F	2	1		1			12	14
2	E2	2	1			1		12	14
2	I	2	1			1		14	14
10	13	2	1				0	0	
10	4	2	1			1	10	12	
10	3	2			1			10	12
10	2	2	1					8	12
10	1	2				1		8	10
11	b	2			1			16	16
13	-	2	1			1		12	14
N = 22			17	3	8	0	4		
								Mean = 11.8	13.9
								S.D. = 2.3	3.3

Foundations:

2	T2	3	1				20	25	
2	T1	3				1	15	15	
2	T3	3				1	15	15	
2	T4	3	1				25	45	
10	9	3				1	10	12	
10	10	3	1				10	10	
15	2	3	1			1	14	34	
15	21	3				1	20	24	
15	16	3	1				25	36	
N = 9			5	0	0	1	4		
								Mean = 17.1	24.0
								S.D. = 5.4	11.5

Other Structures:

5	Y	4	1			1	12	14
7	DD	4	1	1			12	26
7	CC	4	1	1		1	18	60
7	EE	4	1	1		1	8	9
11	a	4	1				18	30
15	3	4	1				4.5	6
15	9	4				1	8	9.5
N = 7			6	3	1	2	2	

FN	FEA	KIND	DOMESTIC	HARDWARE	MINING	MODERN	NONE	WIDTH	LENGTH
----	-----	------	----------	----------	--------	--------	------	-------	--------

Mean = 11.5 22.1
 S.D. = 4.8 17.6

Earthworks:

1	P	5						1
1	Q	5						1
2	BB	5	1					
3	GG	5		1	1	1		
6	-	5	1					
14	7	5	1					1

Mine Related:

1	R	6						1
3	HH	6	1	1				
4	6	6						1
4	2/7	6			1			
5	FF	6						1
8	-	6						1
10	12	6						1
10	8	6						1
10	11	6						1
10	6	6						1
10	5	6						1
10	14	6						1
14	1	6						1
14	4	6	1	1				
14	13	6						1
14	12	6						1

Miscellaneous:

9	-	7						1
14	10	7						1
14	11	7						
15	17	7						1
15	15	7						1
15	19	7	1					
15	20	7						1
15	14	7						1

TOTAL = 92	46	13	11	12	41
------------	----	----	----	----	----

¹KEY: Field number and feature codes are the same as for Table A.

Domestic artifacts = Food tins, graniteware, crockery, ironstone, dinnerware, cookware, chinese porcelain, mason jars, condiment jars, patent medicine bottles, liquor/beer bottles, high kick wine bottles, glass fragments, tin plates, boot soles, bed springs, tables, chairs, shelves, clothing, tin plates, cut bone, stove parts.

Hardware = Pipe, bolts, lead, nails, spikes, metal strap, sheet metal, barrel bands

Mining = Shovels, grizzly, hose fabric, gold pan

Modern = PVC pipe, plastic, aluminum cans, auto parts, batteries, styrofoam, concrete, linoleum

PSW LIBRARY AND INFORMATION CENTER

APPENDIX D

Site Forms

Site forms are available to qualified persons under separate cover from Nez Perce National Forest or the North Idaho Regional Archaeological Center, University of Idaho, Moscow.

SD 11
A5572 ^{Wb.10} CULTURAL RESOURCES:
Cultural Resource Investigations
of Florence and the Summit Creek
Mining District, Idaho County
by
R. A. Stevens and C. J. Miss

DATE	ISSUED TO
GAYLORD 40	

PACIFIC SOUTHWEST RESEARCH STATION
P.O. BOX 245
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